

NUMBERS OF PEACE DELEGATES NOW FIXED

The Daily Mirror

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LORD COWLEY DEAD: ACTOR SCENE-PAINTER SUCCEEDS



Lady Dangan and her son Michael. She was formerly Miss May Picard, the actress.

Earl Cowley. He had in many ways a varied career.

Lord Dangan was a scene painter, as well as an actor. He was born in 1890, and served in Royal Marine Artillery during the war.

Earl Cowley, a peer of many matrimonial experiences, who will be best remembered as the central figure in the famous Hartopp divorce suit in 1905, died yesterday at his

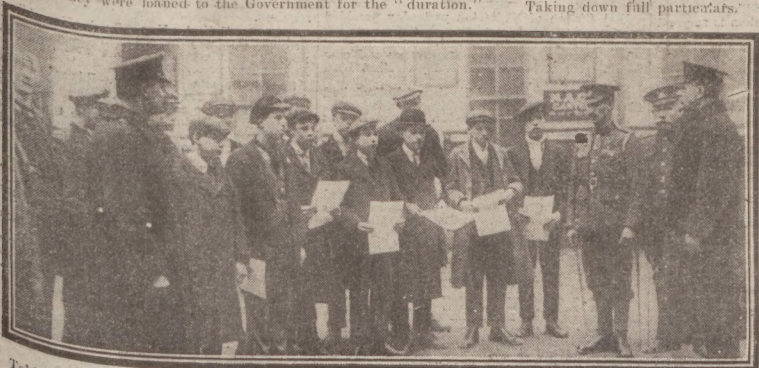
Wiltshire seat, Draycott House, at the age of fifty-three. He had been ill for some time. Viscount Dangan, his only child by his first marriage, succeeds to the title.

BACK TO THE OLD VOLUNTARY SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.



Three sergeants, with a total service of 110 years, now return to the Army. They were loaned to the Government for the "duration."

Taking down full particulars.



Taking the oath. The older men are for the Regular Army and the boys for the R.A.F. At New Scotland Yard the recruits were chiefly lads of eighteen, who were working on munitions.—(Exclusive.)

LORD CHANCELLOR TAKES THE OATH.



Sir F. E. Smith, who has been appointed Lord Chancellor in Mr. Lloyd George's new Ministry, leaving the Law Courts yesterday.

ACTOR BECOMES EARL COWLEY.

"Arthur Wellesley" to Go On with Stage Work.

CHAT AT THE THEATRE.

New Peer on Teaching His Little Son His New Name.

The *Daily Mirror* yesterday was the first to tell Mr. Martin Henry, lessee of the Criterion Theatre, that he had an earl in his "You Never Know, Y'know," company.

Later, *The Daily Mirror* saw the new Earl Cowley, who acts under the name of Arthur Wellesley, in his dressing-room at the theatre, as he was making up to go on.

"Of course," said Earl Cowley, "I shall go on with my stage work. I like it too much to abandon it. I have been on the stage for ten years, and do not mean to leave it."

"But probably, if circumstances are propitious, I shall appear in another capacity than actor. I should like to go into management."

"I did not know," continued the new peer, as he proceeded to apply a stick of grease paint to his face, "that my father had died till I entered the theatre."

"And I should like to make it clear that the late Earl and myself were strangers."

"I do not think I have seen him more than four times in all my life."

THE BABY VISCOUNT.

Hon. Michael Wellesley Now Changes His Name When Four Years Old.

"There is another Viscount Dangan now," suggested *The Daily Mirror*, remembering that the new peer had a little son four years of age—the Hon. Michael Wellesley, who becomes Viscount Dangan.

"Yes," assented Earl Cowley, "and we shall have to teach him his new name now. He has only just learned his old one."

Viscount Dangan, as he was when he went on the stage, began acting at the Gaiety Theatre in "Our Miss Gibbs." He was in several of the Gaiety plays, and then transferred to Daly's.

He made a professional tour in the United States, and there met his wife, who was Miss May Picard, also on the stage.

DEATH OF EARL COWLEY.

Peer Who Figured in Famous Hartopp Divorce Suit.

Earl Cowley died yesterday morning at his Wiltshire residence, Draycot Cerne. He had been suffering from dropsy for several weeks past.

The deceased Earl is succeeded in the title by his son, Viscount Dangan, who is a member of the dramatic profession.

The funeral has been fixed to take place at Draycot Church on Saturday.

When the late Earl was Viscount Dangan he was defendant in an action for breach of promise brought by Phyllis Broughton, of Gaiety fame, and in 1889 he married Lady Violet Nevill, daughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny, and eight years later obtained a divorce.

Lord Cowley came again into the public eye in the famous Hartopp divorce suit in 1905, in which Sir Charles Hartopp obtained a divorce.

The sequel to this suit was Lord Cowley's marriage to Lady Hartopp, which took place at Colombo on December 14, 1905.

Earl Cowley's next appearance in the Divorce Court was in 1912, when he appeared as co-respondent to the petition brought by Mr. Geoffrey Charles Buxton, of the Manor House, Beverley.

Mr. Buxton was granted a decree nisi, and later Lady Cowley, formerly Lady Hartopp, divorced her husband.

LOVE AND DISMISSAL.

Teacher Who Lost Situation for Seeing Fiance Off to France.

Because she took a half-holiday to see her fiancé off to France, having obtained the headmaster's permission, Miss Helen Martin, a teacher at the Godfrey Ermin Memorial School, Eccles, was dismissed.

Miss Martin yesterday asked the Chancery Division to say that the notice was improper. The Eccles Corporation, which is the local educational authority, had decided that except in the case of personal illness, no teacher was to be absent without their special permission, and they directed the managers of the school to dismiss Miss Martin.

This the managers refused to do, whereupon the Corporation gave her a month's notice. The hearing was adjourned.

NINEPENNY APPLES AT LAST.

There were plenty of ninepenny apples in London yesterday. Most of the greengrocers and fruiterers had them on offer, and they could even be bought from barrows on Ludgate Hill.



Senator Borah, of Idaho, U.S.A., who has attacked Mr. Daniels' scheme for a big American Navy.



Princess Charlotte of Luxembourg, who is to marry her sister, the Grand Duchess Marie, on the throne.

PRINCE IN COLOGNE.

Flies to City in Aeroplane—Stunts Over the Rhine.

DANCES WITH NURSING SISTERS.

The Prince of Wales came to Germany on January 8 for the first time since the British troops have been on the Rhine, writes Mr. Fred James, official correspondent of the Canadian Overseas Ministry.

The Prince left Charleroi in his motor-car, and, when he got as far as Spa, decided that he would not enter Germany by the prosaic medium of his motor-car, so he got aboard an aeroplane and flew to Cologne.

When the machine was over the Rhine the Prince persuaded the pilot to do a few stunts. From Cologne the royal flyer came to Bonn, and in the evening went to a dance at a Canadian infantry brigade headquarters at Velberg, where he danced with Canadian nursing sisters till after midnight.

He attended the show at the Stadt Theatre given by the "See Tees," the 2nd Division concert party.

He was also going to Coblenz to spend a day with the American troops.

The Prince and the City.—The Prince of Wales, it is expected, will shortly take up the freedom of the City of London.

REMEMBER SATURDAY.

Jan. 18 the Last Day on Which You Can Buy War Bonds.

Saturday is the last day for the purchase of War Bonds.

The world's finest investment—one backed by all the great wealth of the British Empire—is thus open to the public for only three more days.

The wisest and best thing anyone alive to his own interests can do, both for himself and the country, is to buy now before it is too late the biggest bond he can.

The public, it is generally recognised, will never have such a chance again.

In under sixteen months nearly £1,500,000,000 worth of these War Bonds have been sold—a world's financial record.

By Saturday, *The Daily Mirror* understands, the total will probably be £1,600,000,000. The Treasury hope that this figure will be reached.

"VERGE OF STARVATION."

Food Controller Explains Britain's Part in Feeding Europe.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, the new Food Controller, who leaves London to-morrow for Paris to discuss the question of the revivification of Europe with Lord Reading, Sir John Beale, and Sir William Beveridge, in an interview yesterday said the problem of food control was an international question.

"Hostilities had ended," he added, "but as far as food is concerned the problem is as great as ever."

The plain fact is that great tracts of Europe are on the verge of starvation.

"Revolution is the child of starvation, and President Wilson has pointed out that the best way of stopping the onward sweep of Bolshevism is by food and not by force."

"Just as England helped to save the Allies by her exertions and her example in war, so she will take her part in helping to save Europe from starvation and chaos now peace has come."

TEAROOM KISSES CASE FINE.

For permitting disorderly conduct in the Royal Exchange tearooms, the proprietress, Mrs. Millicent Gibson, was fined £5 and three guineas costs on eight summonses at the Mansion House.

The evidence for the prosecution was that "kissing and emulating" took place between the defendants and the waitresses and other customers.

A PIC'S JOURNEY IN A BOX.

For sending a pig, a pedigree Gloucester boar, a journey of 243 miles, which took thirty hours, in a box 4in. shorter and 2in. less in height than the animal it contained, William Arkley, of Hemphors, Gloucestershire, was fined, at Sparborough yesterday £2 and 13s costs.

WEST END TRAGEDY.

Romance of Colonel Rutherford's Runaway Marriage.

TO-MORROW'S INQUEST.

The inquest on Major Seton, who was shot dead at the residence of Sir Malcolm Seton in Holland Park on Monday night, has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon at Kensington.

It has not yet been decided whether Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford will appear at the inquest, this decision resting with his counsel.

Sir Richard Muir, it is understood, is holding a watching brief.

Lieutenant Colonel Norman Rutherford, D.S.O., is under remand charged with the murder of Major Seton at Hadden, Gravesend.

Colonel Rutherford's marriage was a romantic one—without announcement of an engagement or other notice. It was known in the Bradford district, however, that he and the lady were on friendly terms.

One night Miss Roberts was missing from her home, the Knoll, Balldon, and it was then discovered that young Rutherford was missing too. Later a telegram was received at the Knoll announcing that the two had been married in Scotland.

Afterwards they went to South Africa, and on their return Sir James Roberts took the young man into his business and provided him with a fine residence at Hadden, Gravesend.

But the arrangement only lasted for a short time, Colonel Rutherford retiring from the mills.

LUXEMBURG'S NEW RULER

Princess Charlotte to Succeed Her Sister as Grand Duchess.

LUXEMBURG, Tuesday (received yesterday).

Following on the abdication of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, the Luxembourg Chamber by 30 votes to 19 decided to appoint at once a delegation to receive the oath of her sister and successor, Princess Charlotte.—Reuter.

Charlotte is twenty-two and says Mr. Ward Price in a message from Luxembourg, is said to be gay and democratic in her manners.

But Charlotte is engaged to Prince Felix of Parma, who is a brother of the late Empress of Austria and saved the Emperor from drowning in the Tagliamento River.

Hilda, the next of the Princesses, is an invalid. Then comes Antonia, who lately was betrothed to Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The remaining two Princesses, who have not yet taken their hair up, would have to succeed to the crown under the regency of their mother, an Austrian Princess of Braganza.

CARLETON INQUEST.

Inquiry Expected to Come to an End To-day.

The inquiry into the death of Miss Billie Carleton, who was found dead in her flat at Savoy Court on the day after the Victory Ball, will be resumed to-day at the Westminster Coroner's Court.

Owing to the number of counsel and solicitors engaged, the space required for the representatives of the Press, the coroner has found it impossible to admit the public on this occasion.

The inquiry will probably close this afternoon, when it is expected that the first witness will be Mr. Reggie de Veuille, whose name has figured so prominently in the proceedings.

FIRST APPEARANCES.

New Members Attend Their First Cabinet Meeting at No. 10.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston yesterday presided over the first meeting of new Ministers, which was held at 10, Downing street.

Mr. Shortt made his first appearance as Home Secretary, and Mr. Walter Long as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Gordon Hewart and Sir Ernest Pollock had the first experience of a meeting of this kind.

Others present included Mr. George Barnes and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

BOY OF TWO HAS FATAL "SMOKE."

When Mrs. McEneaney, of Plaistow, returned home and found her two-year-old son in flames her little daughter told her that he rolled up a piece of paper to make a cigarette like daddy and, in putting it to the fire to light, the little boy's clothes caught fire. Accidental death was the verdict at the inquest yesterday.

THE LADY AND THE NECKLACE.

The Duke of Galliera, a Spanish prince, lent a Spanish marchioness a pearl necklace for a fashionable function.

She now declines to return it, and when summoned before a magistrate, says Reuter from Paris, she said that she should explain the matter to the King of Spain, and that meanwhile the necklace was in a safe at the Credit Lyonnais.

BIG STOCKS OF WINE COMING INTO COUNTRY.

Yet Prices Remain High and Supply Short.

WHISKY OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Two questions are agitating the public mind at the present moment.

One is the elusiveness of the light wines for which the restaurants charge at the rate of about a penny a drop.

Yesterday *The Daily Mirror* ascertained from an unimpeachable source that exceptionally large stocks of wine are now arriving in this country, and that the present high prices are not justified.

The other question is the whisky ration. Will it be increased?

Prophets say no, despite the 112,685,000 gallons (a mere trifle of 676,110,000 bottles) imported on December 31 last, and the release of barley

LARGE STOCKS OF WINE.

"Trade Holding Up Imports to Create Artificial Shortage."

Port—When you can buy it is 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a bottle. Light French and Italian wines cost from 4s. to 6s. per bottle. Inexpensive wines have vanished from the restaurants' lists.

Yet members of the wine trade are very indignant at the suggestion that they are numbered among the profiteers and one of them said to *The Daily Mirror*—

"Wine which cost £40 a pipe here before the war now costs £50 to £55 at Oporto. To this £25 must be added the freightage, now much higher than pre-war rates, and other expenses."

"The increased imports do not meet the demand, which has gone up by leaps and bounds. On the other hand, *The Daily Mirror* learns from a reliable source that exceptionally large stocks are arriving in this country."

The wine, our informant said, was being held up to create an artificial shortage.

WHAT DISTILLERS SAY.

No Increase in the Ration and No Reduction in Price.

"The patent spirit distillers," said a member of a famous whisky firm, "have for some time been making spirit for the Government in order to produce yeast for bread, but even if they and the pot-still distillers are given permission to produce for potable and commercial purposes nothing can be done yet."

We will also suppose that the 1916 restrictions, which reduced the rations to publicans and others by 50 per cent., were withdrawn to-morrow, the distillers and blenders could not possibly resume their pre-war trade, as the Act restricts the liquor to be kept for three years.

The leading firms, it may be added, generally keep their stock four years for maturing. The price must remain as it is indefinitely.

It is interesting in view of this statement to point out that there were 112,685,000 gallons in bond on December 31 last, and that during 1918 a thirty pipe was only allowed 12,000,000 at 30 per cent. under proof.

At this abatement rate by the end of four years—an extra twelve months is allowed for maturing—only 48,000,000 gallons will have been absorbed. This leaves a trifle of 64,685,000 for emergencies.

NEWS ITEMS.

Weather Forecast for England.—S.E. moderate to fresh, westerly winds backing south later, changeable; some showers, becoming rainy.

Greengrocers' Federation have lodged a strong protest with the Food Ministry with regard to the decision allowing ration-book holders to change retailers.

World's Tallest Man Dead.—Mr. Albert Brough, who was 7ft. 7in. in height and reputed the tallest man in the world, died at Nottingham yesterday.

Bogus Regatta Collectors.—Edward Clark, dock pilot, and James Moore, munition worker, on a charge of conspiring to collect for bogus sports on the Thames, were at the Old Bailey yesterday sentenced respectively to nine months' hard labour and three months' hard labour.

ENLISTING OUR VOLUNTARY ARMY.

Voluntary recruiting for the British Army was opened yesterday.

Up to midday between twenty and thirty men had volunteered.

In the main the recruits are lads who have just reached the age of eighteen, and as far as possible to be conscripted they are a good stamp.

Recruits have absolute choice of regiments.

SHOTS IN STREET.

Four Maori soldiers have been detained by the London police as the result of a shooting affair which took place in Queen's-square. The Maori soldiers, on whom the shooting was done, were in the army.

PEACE PUBLICITY: SURPRISE DECISION IN PARIS

Nothing Beyond Official Statements—
Protests by U.S. and British Journalists.

HOW 62 PEACE SEATS ARE ALLOTTED.

British Representatives
Will Be 14 in All.

CONFERENCE OFFICIAL

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

Hitherto it has been the practice for the Governments taking part in the Preliminary Peace Conversations to issue separate communiqués regarding the proceedings.

From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communiqué of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations:—

Preliminary Peace Conference.—The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, held two meetings to-day, the first from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., the second from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Amongst other things it was decided that the representation at the Peace Conference shall be as follows:—

United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—5 delegates each.

Australia, Canada, South Africa and India (including the native States)—2 each.

New Zealand—1.

Brazil—3.

Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Czech-Slovak Republic, Rumania and Serbia—2 each.

Montenegro—1. Siam—1.

Yuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama—1 each.

The rules concerning the designation of the plenipotentiary delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The meeting adopted the following two general principles:—

(1) Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it can have no influence upon its status at the Conference.

(2) In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system.

This will enable each State at its discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will, in particular, enable the British Empire to admit

of Mr. Clemenceau's policy of secrecy.—Central News.

The debates will be bilingual, and at the ceremonial opening on Saturday there will be no business beyond a welcoming speech by President Poincaré and a reply by President Wilson.—Central News.

"L. G." AND THE SOVIETS.

Premier Said To Be Willing That They Should Be Represented.

The *Echo de Paris* asserts that Mr. Lloyd George has not changed his standpoint on the question of entering into relations with the Russian Soviet Government, and is ready to admit its representation at the Peace Conference, but its delegates would be obliged, like all the other plenipotentiaries, to abide by the rules of the Conference.—Reuter.

According to another correspondent, the Belgian Government demands the right to send three delegates to the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday.

Lord Robert Cecil, in his interview with the *Matin*, said that the Great Britain would be as strong as the American people—if not stronger—in their support of a League of Nations.

"WATCH DOGS OF PEACE."

Lord Robert Cecil Explains How League of Nations Will Work.

President Wilson was reserving for the conference the details of his own plan, which had nothing rigid and nothing complicated about it.

Every State belonging to the league—Germany in President Wilson's view could not yet be a member—would appoint a delegate.

These delegates would live permanently in a city to be decided on in due course, and their role would be to keep watch carefully over the international horizon.

The delegates, President Wilson's phrase, would be "the good watch dogs of peace," barking the moment any evil-doer came on the scene; and, warned by them, the Governments would take counsel as to the measures of security to be adopted.

Lord Robert Cecil said he could not outline the British plan, but it would seem that it resembles President Wilson's.

For Paris.—Mr. G. N. Barnes will leave London to-day for Paris for the Peace Conference.

FOOD FOR GERMANY.

Why Imports Are Allowed—Payment for Every Pound.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The United Press says that it was on the representation of the military that the Supreme Food Council decided to permit Germany to import foodstuffs, considering that this was vital to ensure stable government in Germany and prevent the necessity of further occupation.

The Allies now occupy a considerable block of German territory, and under the terms of the Hague Convention provisioning falls to the armies of occupation when the Germans' own supplies are exhausted.

If it be necessary to occupy further territory for the purpose of securing order, the obligation to feed naturally becomes heavier.

Germany, however, will have to pay for every pound of food imported to save them from the present situation.—Exchange.

SEAMEN'S THREAT.

At a meeting of the executive council of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union held in London yesterday it was resolved to convene an International Conference of Seamen, representing Allied and neutral countries, whose seamen have been done to death to the number of 20,000, when a resolution will be submitted recommending that no commerce by sea will be carried to the belligerent countries by organised seamen until the said countries make arrangements to deposit a sum of money to give fair and just compensation to the dependents of the men murdered.

IMMELMAN ONCE BRITISH.

It has now been disclosed that Immelman, the great German aviator, who was born at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, went to Germany to study medicine, and there renounced his British origin, and therefore was a traitor.

Consequently it was a strange irony of fate that he should be downed by McCubbin, another South African, born at Johannesburg.—Exchange.



Senhor Machado's supporters are reported to be trying to restore him to the Presidency of Portugal.



Mr. Baker, U.S. War Secretary, reported to be resigning to resume his private law practice.

HAIG TAKES A HAND IN DEMOBILISATION TASK.

Tackling Problem of Pivotal Men—
"No Match Sellers."

"Sir Douglas Haig is over here to-day and Mr. Churchill is going into the question of pivotal men with him, and we hope to find out just where the block is."

This announcement was made by Sir Eric Geddes in an address yesterday at the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Sir Eric Geddes said that until the Peace Conference had settled the future of Germany the Government would have to maintain an army in the occupied territories.

In selecting it there would be many difficult points. The men who went out first thought they ought to come home first, but they were sometimes not the men who would help to re-construct the country with the greatest celerity.

The Government was determined that the men who had fought should not have to sell matches by the roadside.

He hoped by the end of the month between 40,000 and 50,000 men a day would be turned out of the forces.

Of the 70,000 applications for pivotal men, 33 per cent. were incomplete and the men could not be traced.

A week ago they were getting from the Labour Exchanges only 300 names slip men a day; on Tuesday they received 1,700, which showed that the machine was beginning to revolve.

Sir E. Geddes anticipated that in the course of a few days these pivotal men would come home with a rush.

MORE CHANGES IN THE AIR MINISTRY.

Lord Londonderry to Represent Department in Lords.

The Secretary to the Air Ministry is authorised to state that the status of the Ministry is in no way changed.

It remains a completely separate and independent Ministry, the sole control being in the War Office being that one Secretary of State controls both departments.

The Royal Air Force also remains a separate and independent force, its relations with the Navy and Army continuing unaltered.

To provide for the needs of civil aviation as well as for the needs of the Royal Air Force, reorganisation of the Air Ministry is necessary and that reorganisation is being prepared.

Meanwhile the following arrangements will be made "The Orders in Council constituting the Air Council will be amended so as to provide that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Major-General Seely), who is ex officio vice-president of the Air Council, will be charged with responsibility to the Secretary of State for all the business of the Air Council under the general direction of the Secretary of State."

The responsibility hitherto placed on the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the finance, contracts and lands business of the Royal Air Force will be transferred to the Marquis of Londonderry, who will be appointed an additional member of the Air Council, and, at the request of Lord Curzon, will represent the Air Ministry in the House of Lords.

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BRITAIN'S ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

How Watch on Rhine May Be Kept.

WAR NOT YET OVER.

It is probable that it will be necessary to keep a strong British force on the Rhine for some months to come, writes a political correspondent.

No definite decision, it is understood, has yet been come to as to the men upon whom this burden will fall.

It is, however, probable that the Government will decide that:—

The duty should be borne by the younger men who have seen but little service with the colours.

No man over thirty-five will be asked to be a member of the army of occupation.

The Army will be of moderate size, but of a high standard of efficiency and well disciplined.

It will not be chosen by voluntary means.

It is important that the public should realise that the assumption which, perhaps, has been far too general, that with the signing of the armistice the war was definitely at an end, is one which might lead to dangerous consequences and probably rob the country of the fruits of victory.

While demobilisation will proceed as fast as circumstances permit, it is as well that a certain number of men must remain in the Army. Obviously there should be some compensation for men who are thus retained while their comrades are allowed to go home, and this may be forthcoming in the shape of increased pay.

The remainder of the troops, those not chosen for the army of occupation, will be demobilised.

Some misunderstanding may be caused by the statement which has been made that within a

short time demobilisation may take place at the rate of 50,000 a day.

While transport might be available to enable this to be done, it is understood that 40,000 a day is the highest number that can actually be dealt with.

Another correspondent says the problem of demobilisation has undergone a vital change owing to matters which have been engaging the attention of the Allied Conference in Paris, and which were at the bottom of the very drastic conditions laid down to Germany for a renewal of the armistice.

A decision has been reached that Great Britain, in proportion to its military strength, must maintain an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months to come.

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Lord Ernle is the title chosen by Mr. Prothero on his elevation to the peerage.

among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation), and of India.

PUBLICITY CONTRASTS.

"No Censorship" and "Nothing but Official Communiqués."

It was announced officially yesterday that the British Government have not proposed and do not intend to exercise any censorship over the communications of British plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference, and from the French Government a similar assurance that the censorship in France will be suppressed in regard to the Press and the United Kingdom.

The decision of yesterday's Conference to make no communications to the Press beyond official statements has caused general indignation.

American and British journalists have registered strong protests and demanded a modification.

It is presumed that the decision is the outcome

of Mr. Clemenceau's policy of secrecy.—Central News.

The debates will be bilingual, and at the ceremonial opening on Saturday there will be no business beyond a welcoming speech by President Poincaré and a reply by President Wilson.—Central News.

The *Echo de Paris* asserts that Mr. Lloyd George has not changed his standpoint on the question of entering into relations with the Russian Soviet Government, and is ready to admit its representation at the Peace Conference, but its delegates would be obliged, like all the other plenipotentiaries, to abide by the rules of the Conference.—Reuter.

According to another correspondent, the Belgian Government demands the right to send three delegates to the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Peace Conference has decided that beyond the communiqués to be issued by the Inter-Allied Drafting Committee the papers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference.

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BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS EASTERN LTD.

26th ANNUAL MEETING, 15th JANUARY, 1919.

Statement by the Chairman, Sir Jesse Boot, Bart., Managing Director.

A Record of Continued Success.

STABILITY OF SHARES—VALUABLE WAR SERVICE—ANTI-GAS WARFARE: A PRESENT CHAPTER IN HISTORY—FINANCIAL FALLACIES CORRECTED—EXCESS PROFITS ARE NOT EXCESSIVE PROFITS—NATIONAL WORK DONE WITHOUT REMUNERATION—EXTENSION OF CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES A NATIONAL ASSET—TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES—OUTLOOK EXCELLENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—To-day is the 26th Annual Meeting of our Company, and I am thankful to Providence that I have been able to attend them all. Last year our meeting was necessarily delayed; the year circumstances have made an even longer postponement unavoidable. You are familiar with some of our difficulties. On the one hand military requirements have continued to reduce our personnel, so that a total of 4,000 men have now been taken for active service from our various Companies, and on the other hand the depleted staff at headquarters has had to cope with increasingly heavy Government demands for various important supplies. The year 1918 has also been added by the serious epidemic of influenza, so that the past year has indeed been one of unparalleled strain, and in some of the less essential matters it has not been possible to follow our regular routine. We have, in these circumstances, felt it wise to attend to first things first, and to defer for a time reports and meetings as of less immediate importance. The delay in this connection is not, however, in any way, for our shareholders, permit the timely distribution of dividends without waiting for the Annual Meeting. I had felt, too, that affairs in general might perhaps become more settled, and that possibly a number of our staff members have returned to their regular service to assist us in the activities we have in prospect. This hope, however, has not yet been realised, and consequently I cannot speak so definitely as I would have done. As regards our business, the steady trading progress, stability of the Shares.—I am, though, privileged to lay before you accounts which show steady progress in trading, and a Balance Sheet which must be satisfactory to all shareholders. As shown in the history of our Company, we have aimed at making our shares stable for investment purposes rather than a medium for speculation—to preserve an even keel, so to say, and to enable our shareholders to realise the steadiness of their shares has shown. It is true that in common with all other securities they were for a time affected by the large amount of Government bonds placed on the market, but, as you will have noticed, they have returned to their equilibrium splendidly. A glance at the report discloses a very adequate reason for this stability. "As a result of past successful trading and prudent management through a long series of years, the cash and hand reserves have been increased to £21,000,000, the Ordinary shares, a sum of £21,000,000 is needed. This is indeed a gratifying state of affairs, as showing in most conclusive fashion the extraordinary financial strength of the Company.

Moreover, while I am able to speak so favourably of the past year, I look forward with confidence to our future business. Our service is well established and of proved utility, and with our shareholders' knowledge, and the extensions and improvements will be carried out, and to confirm us more than ever in popular favour, and to strengthen still more the position of the Company.

Record of Progress Remains Uninterrupted.—The Eastern is the oldest of Boots Companies, and its territory is more fully covered than the districts served by the other Companies. Still, as I have remarked on previous occasions, most of our shareholders are in the Midlands, and it will therefore be glad of a general survey of policy and progress. Happily in every case the record is one of uninterrupted prosperity. New branches have been opened at Portsmouth and Plymouth, which are already meeting with warm public appreciation; and throughout the whole country the accomplishments and prospects of our branches are highly encouraging.

WORTHY RECORD OF WAR SERVICE.

I wish to make special reference to the war work performed by our various Companies—Boots Pure Drug Company, Limited. It is a class of work which by God's grace we shall never again be called upon to undertake, but I think what we have done well worthy of record. Not only am I proud of our personnel, but to give to the medical man and the pharmacist, whose services, both on the field and at home, it would be impossible to rate too highly; I reflect with deep feeling upon the part we have played in protecting our men from the most atrocious of all the enemy's weapons—poison gas. You have all heard of Col. E. F. Harrison, Controller of the Chemical Warfare Department, for on his recent death some part of his work was made public. But for his knowledge, his skill, and his unflinching devotion to duty, the courage and mettle of our youth might have been in vain when the inhuman use of poison gases was made. He gave his life for his country, and I humbly add my tribute to his worth of laurel.

In its early stages the use of poison gas was met by the simple respirator of cotton wool and crepe chemically treated. As it developed, however, a better protection became necessary, and the flannel helmet was evolved. This in turn proved useless against the more horrible ingenuities perpetrated by the perverted scientists of the enemy; indeed, it was worse than useless,

it was a positive danger, for our gallant fellows "carried on," trusting to it in circumstances in which it was totally inefficient. Something further had to be done; and here we turned against diabolism and science won through Colonel Harrison and his devoted colleagues, who produced in the box respirator a sure defence against the poison gases of our foes.

British Science Beats German Poison Gases.—It is a thrilling and pregnant chapter in the history of the war. Colonel Harrison visited us at Nottingham, and I need hardly say that our resources and assistance were freely placed at his service. For some months he collaborated with our research staff, and the fruit of this co-operation was a chemical product which seemed likely to defy the most evil possibilities of our opponents. Then came the crucial test—the gas attacks during the latter part of the year, but on the actual field; and with a confidence tempered by natural anxiety this test was made. It was successful—completely so: the box respirator furnished with this product saved our men within a short time it was in use by the million.

We were requested to undertake without delay the manufacture of this new respirator on a large scale. Our scientific staff had given their best efforts during the earlier part of the year, and their assistance was continued in improving and perfecting the processes involved. Now our manufacturing organisation engaged, diligently in giving wide practical effect to the ideas of our research staff. Our best chemists, engineers and organisers united in planning a factory with the most efficient equipment for continuous manufacture under the most skilful control.

Work of the Utmost Nicety and Precision.—The preparation of the respirators may be divided into two parts: the making of the necessary chemicals, and the filling and assembling of the respirators. The work throughout calls for the utmost nicety and precision, for the product must withstand the severest tests, and must be as carefully finished as the soldier's rifle. It was found essential to have the chemists in such form as to be entirely free from dust or powder, otherwise our best chemists, getting into the respirator valves would leave an orifice—a very tiny orifice indeed, but yet enough to permit the entrance of sufficient gas to make fatal. This requirement was prepared the chemicals as granules of an exact specified uniformity. The granule making was originally done by hand, but our experts speedily evolved mechanical devices which performed the work more expeditiously.

For several months we were the sole manufacturers of the box respirator, but finally the demand developed so enormously that we had to seek relief to prevent a serious dislocation of our business. We have 600 branches throughout the country. They are perfectly equipped and are one and all engaged in a medical service highly necessary to the public. Even all this must inevitably have had its limit, and it was, as far as possible, but other firms had workers who had been engaged upon the manufacture of the flannel helmet which the new respirator had superseded. Consequently we asked the authorities to supply respirators for the use of the British, American and Italian Forces. You will agree with me that ours was no mean achievement, but one which our Shareholders and our Companies may view with satisfaction.

FINANCIAL FALLACIES CORRECTED.

Now, I mean to refer to financial matters, and I hope to correct some popular misapprehensions about profiteering. It is quite a general opinion that when the Tax Authorities style "Excess Profits" are really excessive profits, but I think that people of liberal ideas will be surprised to learn the percentages we have received upon our labours. We have, of course, been lucky in the war, and have received a profit, which is of such a nature that in the public interest it cannot be neglected. Everything beyond this became subject to excess profits taxation, and our activities naturally increased our returns just as everyone might expect. There was, consequently, increased profit, and though it was in no sense abnormal or excessive in percentage, it was treated as such.

We offered, indeed, to carry out war work for a profit of 24 per cent. free of excess profits tax. What we actually received—there can be no harm in mentioning it—was 8 per cent. in some cases and 10 per cent. in others; both subjected to the tax. Now, I want the workers to realise clearly the net result for us. Eighty-five pounds out of every hundred was returned to the State

in taxes, so that we retained for ourselves profits of only 1.5 per cent. and 1.4 per cent. respectively. To illustrate the cost of the war, we got 3d. or 3d. in the pound. That is to say, we managed important business, working with ease and anxiety night and day, and paid out 19s. 8d. or 19s. 9d. on labour, materials, and other charges, before we received each sovereign in return.

Big Gross Profits: Small Net Benefits.—Some big gross profits may seem large: they must be when it is necessary to provide for the excess of the war, but when the war is over, we were invited to undertake a special manufacture, I asked an expert in these matters how we could make a profit on it. You may find his reply of some interest. "But you must charge the Department five shillings. Then the Government will get four shillings and more back from you in taxation." In these circumstances the Government become virtually tax collectors for the Government.

We do not grumble at all, for we have felt it a privilege to be of assistance to our country, but it is only fair to show clearly that the Government have not been able to make excessive profits. I am not so foolish as to say that no firms have profited during the war. Some, it seems, have received special benefits, such as exemption from excess profits taxation, and so on. I am sure, though, that we are not the only people who have not made profits the sole consideration. We did the work with a good will, and we were not in the way of excessive profits. Our regular helpers being absent on active service, we carried it through only at the expense in many directions of the business at our 600 branches throughout the country. I asked a friend of mine, who was within the short, we ask their indulgence, assured that they will excuse the inconvenience in view of this explanation; and we beg them to bear with us a little longer until a more complete basis for our old-time service more fully.

Free Service on National Work.—I am reluctant to leave this subject without explaining that during the last nine months we have been carrying out the work of respirator filling at cost price, without a penny of profit. Our shareholders will commend this, I know, and they will join in the gratification at the receipt of the benefit of such service to the nation. The Chemical Warfare Department.

The Home Industry in Fine Chemicals.—As you were advised at the last Annual Meeting, our building programme was in arrears at the outbreak of the war, for we had to turn our own accommodation. Necessity then arose for the production at home of fine chemicals which were previously manufactured only in Germany. Apart from the special chemicals, the work of which was carried out by our own men, we were controlled by the Government, and when only building work of national importance was permitted. We paid for these materials ourselves, of course, at the inflated market price then obtaining.

Last year I explained in considerable detail the value of our chemical manufactures to Boots Companies and to the country. We can now congratulate ourselves on the extensive development of the industry, and the Government is being gradually perfected, and our experts are so employing it, and their own skill, as to enable us to supply increasing quantities of valuable products which the Pharmacist has hitherto had difficulty in obtaining. The dependence of Germany grows more fully manifest; and one feature of particular advantage is the reduction in prices which we may with confidence anticipate when normal conditions return.

You heard a year ago of our large output of Aspirin, Phenacetin, Atropine, etc., as well as of such marvellous sanitative agents as the Chloroform, Eucalypti, and Peppermint oils, and flavins. You will now be interested to learn that during the war campaign we provided one hundred and fifteen million sterilising tablets to save our troops from the dread danger of poisoned drinking water. I fear that a full list of all our new products would prove tedious to you, but I may mention that in the market and at trade and technical exhibitions their excellence has won for them an eminent reputation. The manufacture of drugs and chemicals, which constitutes a valuable addition to the therapeutic resources of the country and a notable national asset.

THE PRODUCTION OF SACCHARIN.

I now propose to deal with the production of Saccharin; and at the outset I may mention that during the campaign of supplies to our country, a national need was a quantity of saccharin equivalent to no less than one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five million tablets, through which—even apart from the timely convenience of health. When the Government ordered nearly half a million pounds sterling in advance charges. It should be borne in mind that prior to the War all the saccharin used in this country was of foreign production, and that the foreign producers had the advantage of thirty years' experience. Originally our intention was to set up plant for this manufacture on a comparatively modest scale, but when we made application for supplies to the Government, the Government urged us to undertake production on a much more extensive plan. We did this amid difficulties almost incredible. Proper plant was unavailable, and so our own chemists and engineering staffs had to co-operate in designing and making special equipment. Those Socialists who advocate the complete immediate

nationalisation of trade and industry may have our assurance of the need for private and individual enterprise, and the functions at various Government departments are frequently overlapping and sometimes mutually obstructive. On the one hand, the Sugar Commission urged the work upon us and we were forced to afford our assistance, while on the other our part were most anxious to comply with their wishes. At the same time, the action of another Department was holding us back under the threat of heavy penalties. Skilled engineers were lent us for a few weeks, but after a few weeks we were not permitted to replace them. Only after personal interviews and the most urgent entreaties and telegrams were we allowed to engage a few of our own men. The official embargo, indeed, was never removed. However, we attained our end finally, and after the heavy initial difficulties under which we did much work, we have established the manufacture of saccharin of the highest quality on a large scale.

I ought to explain that the whole of our production of saccharin has gone to the Government, who have distributed it to tablet makers. The producers, have as retailers received an allocation of only a small portion of the saccharin we manufactured. This has affected us in the following way: though our output is very large, we could not supply the total quantity needed, and the output of other producers had to be imported. The saccharin manufactured at home was under Government control, affording only a comparatively small profit. That from abroad was not so controlled; consequently it brought huge prices and profits. Our allocation each week was snapped up by customers, and we were obliged to refrain from buying and selling saccharin of foreign production, so that no one could possibly imagine that we were selling, as high priced foreign saccharin, that made at home and subjected to Government control.

Post-War Prospects of Saccharin Manufacture.—A few remarks as to the prospects of saccharin manufacture after the war will be appropriate. Strong endeavours have been made to create a production of this product; they have been traced to interested parties such as sugar cultivators and manufacturers. It is true that saccharin is without nutritive value, and contains no calories, and it is not a substitute for sugar in feeding children. The highest medical authorities are, however, fully agreed that it is perfectly innocuous and has no effect whatever on metabolism. It is therefore useful for general average purposes, and has a special value in the case of those subject to adiposity. With the removal of the rationing orders, moreover, many quite healthy people receiving sufficient nourishment from their foods, and consuming too many calories, by abstaining from sugar, will take advantage of the sweetening properties of saccharin.

I do not wish the following remarks to be misunderstood: I am personally a convinced free trader, and my own mind is now leaning on the principle of tariffs. Manufacturers were strongly urged by the Government to undertake the production of saccharin to assist the country. Great time and money were expended by highly skilled men to the manufacture, and much money was also invested in it. Before the processes were fully established, and the manufacturers reimbursed, the circumstances became less urgent, and we were asked to Now the foreign stocks, which accumulated under the impetus given to foreign manufacturers through unrestricted prices, threaten to swamp the market, and the domestic producers, who have had no time to overcome the difficulties of new work under extraordinarily adverse conditions, will have to compete in a market where saccharin will be offered at unremunerative prices. The Government, in these circumstances, the Government might reasonably give some encouragement to a business largely undertaken to assist them, until its infancy is past, and until a sound economic condition has been assumed their normal course. This is the more necessary in view of the fact that in connection with the home manufacture of saccharin certain conditions have to be imposed for revenue purposes, and the Government, in these circumstances, the Government might reasonably give some encouragement to a business largely undertaken to assist them, until its infancy is past, and until a sound economic condition has been assumed their normal course. 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Daily Mirror

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919.

THE PRUDENT MARRIAGE.

WE thought it would soon come. . . . Marriage is to be "reconstructed." Love is to be looked after. The elemental passion is to be submitted "on approval" to the microscope of science. "Eugenics" (an excellent movement) began it. The reconstructive impulse is to continue it. You are to go to the professors before you choose the girl.

These and the doctors are lecturing in London to hundreds of young people who want—in spite of present prices—to begin new lives in new homes. They are telling them the sort of partners they ought to find.

The husband should be a war hero, to match the war working wife. If the wife has not been a war worker she should marry a man who has. A man who has failed to get into the Army should choose a large Amazonian lady who will make up for his low eugenic standard. A fair girl should marry a dark man—or shouldn't: for it doesn't much matter. The detail we need not worry about. It is the principle that tells; and the principle is this: Look before leaping. Think it out. Be prudent. Be guided by reason. Consider the future. Remember the State. Help reconstruction. Win the marriage as you won the war.

It sounds, in the professors' mouths, like a War Bond appeal.

Will it make any difference to the careless "selection," the appallingly irrational choices, of Nature and "Love"—all this lecturing and advising and warning of the young?

We see one good reason why it will make no difference whatsoever.

It is that people in love—and therefore wanting to marry—always do, in fact, think and say that they are rational, while they are not; that they are choosing the right person, whereas, to all their relatives, it is clear that they are not; that he is the perfect eugenic match for her; that she is perfectly adapted, in hand, face and complexion to him.

"Is it quite wise?" you say to him. "She in no way shares your tastes or resembles you in manner and mode of life. You like books. She likes dress. You follow quietness. She is never still. . . ."

Having advanced boldly so far you are brought up dead against his dissentient stare. He lets you see that you are being ride. Kindly be silent. She is perfect. She is exactly suited to him.

She is perfect because she was chosen instinctively by him. Professors in vain endeavour that he should think it over.

The prudent professorial marriage, then, is defeated every time by the delusive argument of love: which is partly why the French have, through parental authority, insisted on the other system—the marriage of reason, with love to come afterwards—*l'amour ensuite*.

The French say their system succeeds best.

Briefly considering our own list of divorce suits, down for hearing this term, we dare not claim that ours succeeds better. All we can put up in refutation of the French is the supposition, the hope, that our instinctive method of selection is really Nature's reason in disguise—that the blind choice has eugenic motives at the back of it: in fact, that she really is suited to him, though they appear in every way totally unmatchable.

We must go on hoping this because there is "no other remedy but only hope."

Whatever the professors may say, things will proceed (in this country) on the old lines. They will refuse to listen to lectures. They will not be "reconstructed."

W. M.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Perfect valour is to do without witnesses what one would do before all the world.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

CAN A MERE MAN DO THE SHOPPING?

MY EXPERIENCE WHEN THE FAMILY GOT INFLUENZA.

By C. MOLYNEUX.

I HAVE no intention of arguing this point. I only wish to state my own experience and to leave it to others to form their own opinion.

About two months ago my wife fell a victim to this accursed influenza, and a day or two later our two servants—being well-trained maids—followed their mistress's example.

To obtain outside help proved impossible.

And thus it came about that for a whole week I "ran" the entire house—and myself, almost off my poor legs; and, as the saying is, "did" for my three invalids and the three children—and very nearly for myself, too.

I got up the coals, laid and lit the fires, swept and dusted the rooms, washed up and even did a little cooking—after a fashion.

I take no especial credit to myself for these

A dozen or more miserable flesh-eaters blocked my way and again I had to wait.

When at length I reached the desk I planked down the purchase money and turned to go, and it was then that the knock-out blow was given me. "Coupons, please," cried the young woman. And then I remembered I had left all my ration books at home! There was nothing to be done but to return and fetch them, and this I did.

What I said to myself does not matter!

After getting back to the shop and more waiting I threw those confounded books on the desk, saying: "Here are the beastly things, take them."

MORE COUPONS, PLEASE!

She turned their leaves over, and then, smiling sweetly: "You want six more coupons for that joint."

I dashed back to the butcher and asked him to cut it in half.

"Quite impossible," he replied.

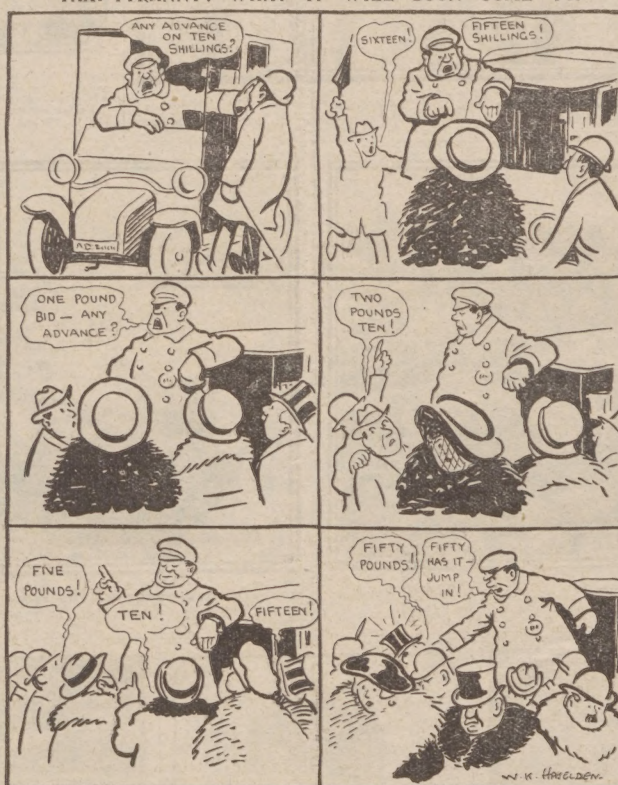
"Any other mutton in the place?"

"Not a scrap."

"Any beef?"

"Yes, you can have three pounds of 'skirt.' " That word recalled to me—some-what painfully—various dressmakers' bills I

TAXI-TYRANNY: WHAT IT WILL SOON COME TO.



There are so few of them and most of them are so greedy and rude that there will be public street auctions—the highest bidder to be chosen as the only "fare."—(By W. K. Haselden.)

performances; but I am unfeignedly proud of the fact that, for the whole of this period, I did the household shopping!

No greater test of his affection for his wife can be given to a married man than this.

Ah, how well I remember that first day's shopping!

My wife wanted a small leg of mutton. I said to her, "I'll make short work of this job, my dear, and be back in half an hour."

I thought I saw her smile faintly, and I wondered why.

I know why now.

I went straight to the butcher's. On reaching the shop I saw every kind of human leg—lean legs and fat legs, big legs and small legs—but of legs of mutton there was, alas! but one.

I made a rush for the butcher, hoping to secure it; but the wretched man would not even look at me, and I had to wait my turn.

After some ten minutes it came, and, without wasting words, I bought that joint and made for the cashier's desk to pay for it.

had paid, or were still owing; but in connection with the ox it conveyed no meaning to me. I had never heard of an ox having, or requiring, a skirt! But in my despair I said I would take it and ordered it to be sent home.

My next quest was for jam or marmalade. There is a big grocery store lower down the street, and, entering this, and throwing down my ration books unasked, I demanded a pot of jam. The assistant took one of the books up and looked at it, and then informed me—not too pleasantly—that I was not registered with them, but with "Price's, at the opposite corner."

I went to "Price's, at the opposite corner," only to be told that they had had no delivery of jam or marmalade that week.

The last item on that ill-fated list was new-laid eggs.

"Sorry, no new laid ones—only preserved."

It was while I was in the last remaining dairy that the great inspiration came to me. I would take home the preserved eggs and pass them off as new laid ones! C. M.

AFTER-WAR EXPENSES.

ON HOW MUCH CAN SOLDIERS AFFORD TO SET UP HOUSE?

IS £500 TOO LITTLE?

IT is not clear whether "R.A.F. Captain" contemplates marriage "in the abstract" or marriage with someone he loves.

However, as a man married to an Army officer for nineteen years and the mother of two children, I consider that "R.A.F. Captain" is quite right in not entering into matrimony without due consideration of ways and means in these days of preposterous prices for necessities.

I personally have been through the various stages of having servants and being entirely without.

Five hundred pounds a year is less than we are now managing on without a servant, and I do not consider that I could possibly, on less than our present income, provide my children and husband with the necessary education and comforts suitable to the position which we in the Army are obliged to keep up.

As everyone knows, one's expenses increase as years go on and the family grows, therefore unless a man intends to make an unpaid domestic drudge of his wife and the possible mother of his children, he would do well to weigh the pros and cons of matrimony on an inadequate income. B. H.

HIGH PRICES—SMALL FAMILIES.

HIGH prices mean smaller families! Whether we like it or not, that will be the inevitable tendency of the next few years.

The old large half-starved Victorian family is impossible for "Captain R.A.F." or for anybody else of moderate means in these days. And the rich do not have large families, as we know. They are too busy recommending others to have them. ANOTHER CAPTAIN. Dover.

THE HOME GIRL.

I QUITE agree with "A Home Girl."

I have recently returned from France and crowds of the boys over there are quite ready and eager to marry.

But they want the right type of girl, and that, I think, is the difficulty.

It is easy to meet the "good time out" girl, but not the real "sweet, home girl." A HOME LOVER.

SEX EDUCATION.

MAY I please ask "W. M." and others why the education of children on matters of sex be left to the teachers?

Surely a child's parents are better able to judge at what age instruction can be given and, also, as the "teachers" best fitted for such instructions?

It should be the duty of parents to watch over their children's education on sex matters, as who can instruct and tell a girl such things better than her own mother, or, in the case of boys, his father.

So many parents fail in this most important matter, and may I appeal to parents who read this not to leave their children to "find things out," as so many have to do.

Matters of sex are no disgrace that they should be so carefully avoided by parents. ONE UNHAPPY IN YOUTH.

THE SCHOOLBOY REPLIES.

CONSTANCE INGHAM seems to be quite ignorant of the general characteristics of public-school boys.

Boys are not so careless as she would make readers of *The Daily Mirror* think, although everybody occasionally mislays some of their own things—and other peoples'.

Why, then, should she choose the unfortunate schoolboy as being particularly absent-minded? Is he more so than poets, professors, or any other class of mankind? J. S. H. (a schoolboy).

"FEED THEM OR FIGHT THEM?"

YOUR leaders have taken the only forward line on Russia. The other suggested courses are impractical.

It seems to me that we cannot cure Russia by putting her into Coventry.

The more the Soviet representatives come into touch with the outer world the less eccentric and exclusive they will become—and therefore the less violent.

At the Peace Conference they would get into touch with a sane body of opinion. I believe this is supposed to be the Prime Minister's view. Littlemore, Oxford. T. H. N.

UNITY!

THE failure of the Establishment is obvious. Until the next return to "the Mother of Saints" and bid a fond farewell to "the city of confusion" there can be no peace in religious matters.

Get back to the Church of St. Anselm and St. Augustine, then, and then only, will all difficulties disappear.

A Church without unity (oneness) is hopeless. C. P. C.

IN MY GARDEN.

TAX. 15.—During a favourable spell of weather horseradish may be planted. Since this subject is a very strong grower, and will do well in almost any situation, it is best to plant some odd corner where many other vegetables would not succeed.

First deeply dig over and manure the plot of ground and then set out roots (about five inches in length) in rows that run one foot apart. The plants should be six inches apart in the rows.

The crop of Jerusalem artichokes must now be lifted and stored. Keep some small tubers for planting next month. E. F. T.

AFTER THE TURKISH SURRENDER AT MOSUL.



General Hadji Bey, the Turkish army commander, who surrendered with his defeated troops to British forces at Mosul, with Captain S. Douglas Meadows, of the Royal Engineers, acting interpreter at headquarters.

NOTABLE PERSONALITIES.



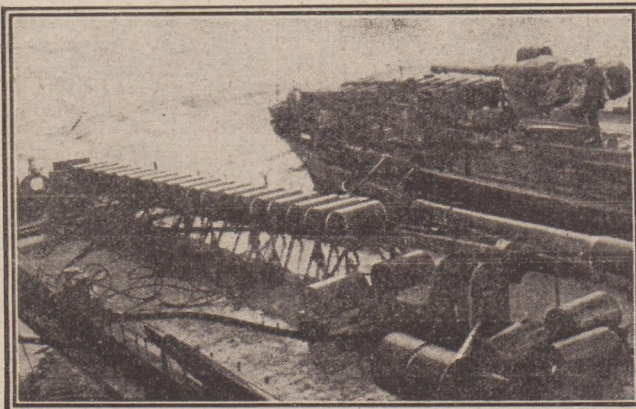
Trooper Gunton, who has been awarded Military Medal and Croix de Guerre with palms. He is now in Leicester Hospital.



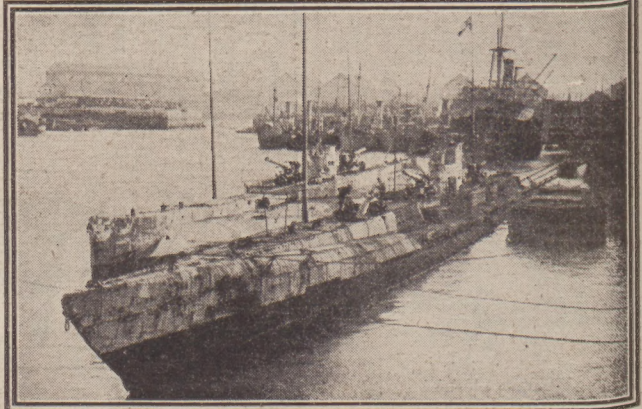
Lady Sybil Grant, whose poem "The Dream Patrol of a Certain Airship," in the "Poetry Review" has excited much attention.



Miss Donnett Paynter, an ambulance driver in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, who has just been mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous good service.



PRESENTS FOR U-BOAT PIRATES.—Depth charges on a destroyer of the U.S. Navy in readiness to give unpleasant shocks to any U-boat that may be located.



U-BOATS AT CHERBOURG.—Two submarines surrendered by the Huns lying in the naval harbour at Cherbourg. They are of the latest types of German undersea boats.



FLAG THAT MADE HISTORY.—The Union Jack which was ceremonially saluted by Greek troops at Athens after attack upon British troops there, now deposited at the War Museum.



MR. CATTY'S KITTY.—A kitten born in Ruhleben Camp on Armistice Day, which has been brought to England by Mr. F. B. Catty, one of the liberated civilian prisoners.



IN GARAGE UNIFORM.—A woman motor driver attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps establishment in Windsor Great Park testing her engine before setting out for her day's work.

KINGS IN EXILE: WHAT TO DO WITH THEM?

PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN ROYALTIES.

By ARTHUR WILLIS.

Notes from Little-Known German Papers About the Crowd of Discarded Food Hoarders.

WHAT is going to become of Germany's host of kings, princes, dukes and other royal personages now dethroned?

Some time ago a German cartoonist in one of the comic papers drew a picture of a typical country inn in the Fatherland which he called the "Hotel zum Fluchtigen König"—or "Flying King's Hotel."

The picture showed a new arrival among Allied monarchs being welcomed at the door by the host—the earlier occupants waving to him from the windows.

This cartoon has now rather lost its sting and might be applied with advantage to Germany.

According to German statistics the members of reigning houses and their families now in enforced retirement number no fewer than 273 persons, and if we add a certain number of faithful attendants and servants who may be willing to follow their masters into exile a new "Hotel zum Fluchtigen König" will have to be built on the scale of the Cecil or Savoy to accommodate them!

A complete list of these ex-monarchs was published in a German Socialist paper recently—starting with "Wilhelm," as the All-Highest is now familiarly called in the German Press, and ending with the smallest of German counts. In point of numbers the Bavarian Royal Family heads the list with a total of thirty-nine names—one king, one queen, fifteen princes, sixteen princesses and six members of the Grand-Ducal branch of the family.

THEIR GREEDY WAYS.

Glancing down the list we marvel at the number of Germany's ex-grand dukes and counts.

What will be their fate? "Wilhelm" (let us hope) and the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Württemberg are important personages who will no doubt lead a life of comfortable retirement, but who is going to take care of small rulers with such wonderful titles as Günther, First von Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt und Sonderhausen?

The love of monarchs has died out in Germany—for the time, at all events. What has caused this change of feeling—the revolutionary "Time-Spirit," harsh military discipline, the loss of the war?

Partly these, perhaps. But we have to look to the Huns' chief interest in life to supply us with the most important reason for this new hatred of their rulers.

It is food. While the average German has been tightening his belt and living on substitute this and substitute that his monarch has been reveling in an orgy of good things to eat and drink. This was suspected for some time—now it has been proved.

We have all read of the visit of inspection to the royal schloss in Berlin by a member of the Soldiers' Council and of his discovery there of a store of provisions of gigantic size for Wilhelm's use.

"SPARTAN FARE!"

This discovery was commented on in a German paper thus: "If we had not got a better taste for these provisions we might have suggested that they should have been preserved untouched in the State museum for the German people as a perpetual reminder to their children and grandchildren of how, whilst millions of Germans were starving, the All-Highest was able to 'stick it out.'"

In a recent number of the *Völkischeitung* (Mecklenburg) the subject is treated with what looks like humour, but is really extreme bitterness, in an article headed "How Our Monarchs Shared the People's Need." Here we read of Wilhelm's meals at headquarters. The writer of the article has often been told of the Kaiser's Spartan simplicity "at home and at the front"—but he evidently did not fare so badly after all.

A few typical menus at headquarters are given in proof of this. Here is a nice little war-time lunch provided for General Headquarters on December 5, 1916:

Strong Broth à la Royale.
Fried Sole.
Roast Venison, Apple Sauce, Salad
Asparagus tips.
Compote of Peaches.
Dessert.

While the soldiers were given watery soup and dry vegetables to eat, this was the "Spartan fare" of the Kaiser at the front, says our writer. "We can judge from this the sort of 'privations' he underwent at home."

Horrible revelations, these, to Fritz on short commons! And what a weapon in the hands of Spartacus and the rest! Can we wonder now that the Germans got rid of their wuzzing rulers?

ARTHUR WILLIS.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT MODERN DANCING

IS IT REALLY "NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE" OF OLD?

By W. K. HASELDEN.

YOUR recent amusing article, "My dance, I think?" was no doubt typical of many people's conception of the dancing of to-day. Yet it filled me with amazement.

Among many strange statements made by the author was this one, "Dancing is not what it used to be."

This, again, though I call it a strange statement, is not an uncommon belief.

Not what it used to be—when?

Not, perhaps, the same as in the eighteenth century when, judging by stage representations of it, dancing consisted of walking and bowing and flourishing your hat about, if you were a man, or walking, curtsying and flourishing your fan if you were a woman. But dancing, ever since I can remember it, has been much the same as it is now.

Always there have been good dancers—a small minority—and mediocre and really bad dancers—the great majority.

The good dancers always move rhythmically to the music. The bad do the exact reverse—jostling and gyrating jerkily and paying little or no attention to steering; whether from inability or indifference it is hard to say. What enjoyment they derive from bumping about out of step with their partners and out of time with the music remains an unsolved mystery!

Another hallucination, voiced in the article already referred to, is that there was once a "quiet peaceful time" in ballrooms.

Again one asks—when?



1,000 children at Victory tea-party in Albert Stanley Institute, Hammorsmith. A thousand children entertained at a Victory tea by the T.O.T. Mutual Aid (District Railway Section).

WHY WE WORKERS DON'T GO BACK HOME

A DAUGHTERS REPLY TO THE MISUNDERSTANDING MOTHER.

By a V.A.D. (Agad Nineteen).

IT seems to me such a pity that, owing to the war (amongst the other numerous sadnesses brought about by the Huns), there should be unrest and quarrelling in many homes.

This disagreeableness is expressed by the mother who is delighted to "do without daughters."

But there is another sort of mother, whose complaint makes another sort of disagreeableness.

She is the mother who is never satisfied unless her daughters are about her in the house.

Girls, a great many of whom are under twenty-one, have worked hard since the outbreak of war, and those who were too young in 1914 have been "at it" for the past two years.

There is a crisis going on about these.

Why don't we demobilise? Why don't we come back home? What are we doing "revelling about" in uniforms? Selfish creatures! Callous dappers! Heartless, homeless things!

I am afraid mothers don't understand! Since the armistice was signed, so many ignorant people are utterly unable to understand that "the war is over" and that there-

fore no one need lift his or her little finger again to help the country.

In the case of V.A.D. workers this illusion is very common. I know of mothers who complain every day (and make it "difficult" and extremely unpleasant for the daughter) that it is "not at all necessary to work nowadays." They little realise that the wounded do not automatically get healed when either an armistice is signed or peace declared. So they argue daily with their daughters that it is wrong to be so occupied with work away from home when they (the daughters) are so badly needed at home.

Perhaps the mother only looks at it from her own point of view. She does not see in what a degrading position it puts the V.A.D. if she breaks her contract and leaves her work—leaving others more, and harder, work to do, purely because her mother wishes her to be at home.

I ask myself what girl living would not prefer to remain at home and do her light home duties instead of turning out of the house in all weathers and working hard all day long.

Misunderstandings of this nature cause the girl to stay away from home, to avoid complaints.

After all this hard work young girls have done, it is to say mind a serious grievance that their parents should be allowed to complain to them that their work is not necessary and that they are only "carrying on"—because "daughters do not like being at home" or because V.A.D. work is supposed to be more "exciting."

WHEN THE COUPON IS DEMOBILISED.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PERILS OF FOOD PROFITEERING.

By JAMES CLIFFORD.

A warning against the "greedy class" when food restrictions are removed.

MUCH as we have disliked the coupon, we have respected it, for it has possessed power, and whatever it undertook to produce was forthcoming. Government control without the omnipotent coupon has too often appeared to bring about the complete disappearance of the controlled object. Eggs, for example.

That is why perhaps that, like prisoners who have been so long in dungeons that they fear liberty, we regard the coming abolition of the coupon with a tinge of apprehension to leave our satisfaction.

Before the coupon's restraining hand upon the profiteer and the greedy is removed we must insist that the stocks of food available are sufficient to defeat both.

The food profiteer will not subscribe to the armistice willingly.

The slightest temporary shortage of supplies will be sufficient excuse for him to run up the prices to the further plundering of the unfortunate public.

Nothing short of strong Government action really to punish him with imprisonment or a punitive fine of no more fifty pounds and costs, but something that will really make a hole in his ill-gotten profits—will discourage him.

And, further, the task of prosecution must not be left to the public.

NO WEAK LAWS!

The Government does not carry out its duty to the people by making a law and leaving private citizens to carry it into effect. Unless the law is administered swiftly and strongly it had far better never be made.

The profiteer knows the weakness of the law and its administration only too well. Such knowledge is worth thousands of pounds a year, sometimes a month, to him.

But the profiteer is not the only offender nor the only menace with which we are threatened in the first few couponless weeks to come. The greedy and the thoughtless will need careful watching, and control then.

Over the latter class a healthy public opinion will always exercise some restraint, but they form the majority of the offenders.

The good-natured, hospitable folk who will be tempted to break out into an orgy of pre-war-style entertaining, just because food is no longer rationed, will, unless our supplies next May are really ample, produce a food shortage in a week.

We hardly realise how much we have been going without in these past three and a half years! Genuine food economy has been instinctive in nearly every one of us.

Let any householder compare, if he can, the quantities of food he paid for in January, 1914, with the quantities he is buying now.

Let him turn up, if possible, the tradesman's weekly books for the two periods and not compare the money totals but the avoirdupois totals. In money he is paying a good deal more now, but he is getting in weight on an average well under a half.

"EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY."

He is making his rationed food go much further now because he has checked waste, but once the restraint of the coupon is gone the instinct of the thoughtless will be to buy in abundance and to cast out dull economy from his mind for a while, at any rate, and to eat, drink and be merry.

This is a very natural and a very human tendency, but unless food supplies equal those of January, 1914, an almost immediate shortage will result with probably a further period of couponed restraint to follow.

The food-hogs will start boarding again with the utmost vigour as soon as control and the coupon go.

What I think we may more wisely hope for is the gradual increase in the purchasing power of the coupon.

There are already signs of this. Between the number 10's of this week and the number 20 which are promised may be our last there is ample time if the supplies of rationed foods steadily increase to lead us easily from the bonds of war menus to something approaching the old days of plenty.

Only in this manner, supplemented by strict and swift Government action against any individual or class which attempts to benefit itself at the expense of the community, can we avoid, at least a serious food shortage that major of the minor horrors of war-time conditions—the food queue.

The Ministry of Food has no easy task ahead, but it will have the whole-hearted support of every decent citizen in any action it may take to "demobilise" the nation's larders that will ensure a constant, if slightly restricted, supply and fair prices.

JAMES CLIFFORD.

MENTIONED—

HUN GOVERNMENT'S FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH RED REVOLUTION



Mr. Adrian Dura Sloop, of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, the well-known Rugby footballer, who is engaged to be married to Miss Audrey Deline Needham, daughter of Mr. Frederick Needham, of Jaidelpur, Decca district, India.



Herr Ledebour addressing the crowd at a great popular demonstration in the much-disturbed German capital.



"MACHINERY BEGINNING TO WORK."—So said Sir Eric Geddes (second from left) at the Connaught Rooms luncheon. The pivotal men, he anticipated, would be coming home with a rush in a few days. Brigadier-General Asquith, D.S.O., is seen in uniform.



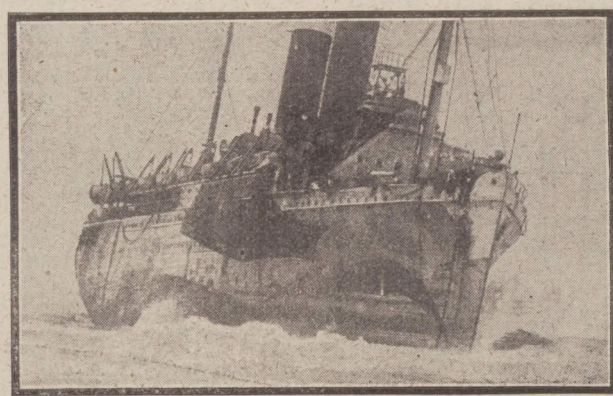
V.C.'s RETURN.—Corporal John Thomas Davies, V.C. (standing on extreme left), who has just returned to his home at St. Helens, Lancashire, after nine months in a German prison camp.



ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—The Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., appointed a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.



U.S. ACE.—Captain Edward J. Rickenbacker, who heads the list of successful fighting fliers of the U.S. Air Force. He is credited with having brought down twenty-six Hun machines.



AMERICAN TRANSPORT, ASHORE.—U.S.A. transport Northern Pacific aground off Fire Island, on the American coast. The troops on board, including a considerable company of wounded, were conveyed safely to shore, with great difficulty.



ORIGINAL DESIGN.—A novel outdoor costume in navy blue cloth with a two-inch wide fringe to give the design a finishing touch. The vest is of golden stockingette.



Rosa Luxembour, a leader of the Red revolution in Germany.



Revolutionists appeal to the people of Berlin, but it is not clear if they are more than a temporary success.



IN "OH, JOY!"—Miss Joy, the new musical comedy opening at the Theatre, London, on January 1st.



MARRIED TO-DAY.—General Robert B. C.M.G., R.A.F., who is to be married today.

RED REVOLUTIONISTS FOR SUPREMACY IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

—IN NEWS



Red revolution in Germany.



An appeal on behalf of the Government to the instincts of law and order among Berliners at a great open-air meeting.



Private Dan Scanlon, of the Cheshire Regiment, one of the old "Contemptibles," who is home again at Rhymney after more than four years of hardship and privation in German prison camps. He was in the immortal Mons retreat.



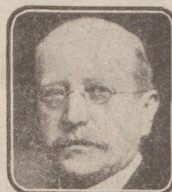
CHATHAM "HOWLERS."—Members of "The Howlers," the merry concert-party of the sick berth staff at Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham. They put on a wonderfully good show.



ALEXANDRIA'S VICTORY RACES.—The race meeting held at Alexandria as one of the celebrations of the Allies' victory provided some first-class sport and drew a large attendance.



MOYEN-AGE MODEL.—Afternoon coat in seal brown satin. The deep braid collar is a distinctive feature, with the sleeves, which simulate a cape arrangement.



DEAD.—Mr. Axel Fredrik Ericsson, J.P., one of the leading shipowners in the north-east of England, whose death has just been reported.



U.S. CABINET.—Vice-President Marshall presiding over a meeting of the U.S. Cabinet in the White House executive offices on New Year's Eve, in the absence of President Wilson.



HERO BY HABIT.—Mr. R. W. Pashby, of Scarborough, awarded the Royal Humane Society's certificate for life saving. It is his third award of the kind for bravery and presence of mind.



"Brother, don't shoot!"
 tion of fighting between Gov-
 Berlin, but it is not expected
 ace. (Daily Mirror exclusive.)



MARRIED TO-DAY.—Miss P. Barker, to be married to Lieutenant-General Robert Henry Mordaunt, C.M.G., R.A.F., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to-day.

H, JOY!"—Miss
who is to appear in
the new musical
at the Kings
London, on January

Icilma Cream

Under War conditions it has been impossible to meet the enormous general demand for Icilma Cream—the bulk of our output being reserved for our "Women's Army" in field and factory.

Supplies are gradually improving and the millions of regular users of Icilma Cream will soon be able to obtain their usual quantities. Refuse the many inferior substitutes that are attempting to trade upon our reputation.

Icilma Cream has never been equalled—it cannot be imitated—it is known the world over as Britain's leading Toilet Cream.

Price 1/- everywhere—pronounced Eye-Silma.
Icilma Flesh-Tinted Cream, 1/6 per pot.
ICILMA CO., LTD., St. Pancras, N.W. 1.

*Use it daily and
look your best.*



A Word to Wearers of Wolsey

THE difficulty in obtaining Wolsey has been a disappointment to every wearer of this world-famous British-made underwear. Now that the Armistice is signed the manufacturers are in a somewhat better position as regards production.

Owing to the shortage of wool, however—and other difficulties caused by the War—it will be some time yet before they can make anything like the quantity turned out in pre-War days. As circumstances at present are more favourable than they were some months ago, wearers of Wolsey should make inquiries of their retailers regarding supplies. In such cases every effort will be made to meet their more urgent needs.



The makers of Wolsey hope soon to be even better placed, as regards output, than they are at present.
THE WOLSEY UNDERWEAR CO., LEICESTER.

BANISH STOMACH MISERY

STOMACH troubles are a national curse and the cause of lots of serious illnesses. Sufferers from Indigestion, Constipation and Biliousness will find just the relief they need in Ker-nak, the new concentrated pill which soothes while it cures. You eat what you want to eat, and Ker-nak helps to digest it. It drives wind out of the stomach, and the heavy fullness after eating disappears. So does sourness in the stomach and the sluggish working of the liver. Ker-nak is needful to the stomach, and it contains no habit-forming drugs. It is a safe, sure and natural rectifier of stomach and liver disorders.

13 or 3/- a box at all Chemists or The
Ker-nak Natural Remedy, Ltd., Leeds.

Ker-nak

THE NATURAL FAMILY REMEDY



TO-DAY'S GOSSIP

News and Views About Men, Women, and Affairs in General

Dances for the Princess.

"Princess Mary adores London, and is never happy for long out of it," so said one of the Princess's friends to me. "She is now pining to get back to it from Sandringham." There are to be a series of little dances shortly at Buckingham Palace for Princess Mary and her brothers.

Old Steps.

Are there no new waltzes? At various dances I have heard such forgotten favourites as "See-Saw" and "Sweethearts." It would not be a surprise to hear the "Blue Danube" again, in spite of it being an enemy production.

Salvaging the Salvage!

The salvaging of the battlefields in France is proceeding swiftly. Fighting soldiers and labour corps men alike are at work. Everything—from the sweetheart's dropped picture to derelict tanks—is being sent to the bases.

Magistrate's Son Engaged.

Colonel George de Grey, D.S.O., elder son of the metropolitan magistrate, the Hon. John de Grey, is engaged to Miss Hyacinth Bouvens. The bridegroom-to-be is, of course, close kin to Lord Walsingham, and the bride-to-be a "collateral" of the Earl of Cavan.

Resigning.

Lord Dalmeny is no longer an assistant military secretary, being gazetted as having laid down that responsible post with the passing of the old year. Lord Rosebery's heir has



Miss Hunt, a charming New York lady, helps at the Eagle Hut.



Lady Perrott, R.R.C., has seen much nursing service in France.

done good service in the war, and has the M.C. and the D.S.O. to show for it.

A Heart-Cry.

One of the most pathetic "agonies" of the peace, which I culled from a morning contemporary, is as follows: "Can somebody undertake to satisfy a generous feeder, homely and Bohemian, British, just about fed-up with hotels and restaurants? Comfortable bedroom essential."

Doubletons!

Spanish doubletons are rarely seen nowadays, but about five hundred pounds sterling worth were recently brought to one of the City banks to be changed into current coin. The Sultan of Zanzibar had brought them over on his recent trip for expenses. Here we have an illustration of the remarkable hoarding propensities of Eastern people.

A Wonderful Brain.

I do appreciate intelligent conversation, especially in pretty women. There was one in my bus yesterday, who said, in reply to a comment on the recent weather, that it was indeed horrible, and reminded her of Havre or Rouen, but she could not be sure which!

A Reminder.

You must not miss "The Love Trail," the new serial story by Iola Giffillan, the opening instalment of which appears in *The Daily Mirror* to-morrow. It is one of the best novels that has been written in this country for years. I happen to have read it—and I know.

More Yankee Plays.

The steady march of the American play continues. Sir Alfred Butts told me yesterday that he hopes at some future time to "present" Miss Ida Claire to London playgoers in a piece called "Polly with a Past," which has been appealing to American playgoers with no uncertain appeal.

The No Drinkers.

I hear of a proposed Society of Temporary Teetotallers, the object of whose members will be to abstain from alcoholic drink until "the quality has improved and the prices have come down." It will have many good wishes.

A Change?

There is an impression in the Irish capital, my correspondent says, that the coming of the new Chief Secretary may be followed by a change of policy. What the change may be nobody pretends to know just at present.

Ireland on Strike?

One of the things which the hot-heads in Ireland are threatening is a national strike. The object of this is to bring pressure to bear on the Government to release political prisoners.

New Sphere for Recruiters.

The members of the Irish Recruiting Council will now, I hear, devote their energies to the problem of demobilisation and the re-employment of soldiers and sailors. Lord French has appointed Sir Henry McLoughlin director-general of the scheme.

Honour Where Due.

Sir Henry, who is at the head of an important building industry in Dublin, was one of the most active members of the Recruiting Council. He devised several novel schemes for the collection of funds for the Red Cross. He was created a Knight of the British Empire a few days ago for his war services.

Crown Princess of Sweden.

The Crown Princess of Sweden (Princess Margaret of Connaught) is coming to England for the wedding of her younger sister, Princess Patricia. She will arrive at Clarence House, St. James' Palace, about the beginning of next week.

Princess Patricia's Wedding.

The King has settled the general lines of the arrangements for the wedding of Princess Patricia of Connaught at Westminster Abbey on February 27 with the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The original intention was that the marriage should take place in the afternoon, but now it has been decided that it shall be a morning ceremony—probably at twelve o'clock, or 12.30 at the latest.

Surprises.

Children attaining the age of understanding since August, 1914, have heaps of pleasant surprises in store for them. I hear of one who, having been given a piece of iced cake, ate the cake and left the icing—"because she did not know what it was."

Old Bill in "Civies."

Captain Arthur Eliot and Captain Bruce Bairnsfather cannot let Old Bill die so soon. He will hob up cheerily as ever in the revue "Laughing Eyes." We shall then see Old Bill in "civies," and trying to get used to the world without a war.

At the Garrick.

The woods are full of new leading ladies just now. The latest is Miss Amy Brandon-Thomas, daughter of the lamented author of "Charley's Aunt." She will do her leading ladying at the Garrick in the new comedy, "The Purse Strings," to be produced in about a fortnight. Here she is.



Miss Amy Brandon-Thomas.

Succeeding.

This, of course, means that somebody else will play her part in "The Purple Mask." Said somebody is Miss Dorothy Ripley. Another Dorothy—she whose surname is Rundell—will also join the cast.

An Anglo-French Matinee.

Mlle. Delysia, having raised large sums for British charities, is turning her attention to the needs of her own compatriots. Accordingly she is arranging a special matinee at the Pavilion to-day to aid the dependents of the men belonging to the Société des Cuisiniers Pâtisseries de Londres, who have lost their lives in defence of France and civilisation.

The "Fag" End.

One is forced to the conclusion that there is money in tobacco, however great the apparent scarcity. The British-American Tobacco Company can contemplate net profits for the last working year of £3,140,174.

THE RAMBLER.

Make no Mistake this time!

Thousands of people were disappointed last time, and expressed regret for not having registered at

Lipton's

for their supply of Controlled Goods.

You may change your Retailer

on any day between.

Monday, January 20th

and

Saturday, February 1st.

If you are not satisfied with your present retailer, seize this opportunity and register at one of Lipton's branches for your supply of Tea, Sugar, Bacon, Butter, Marmalade, Lard and Jam.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Lipton's have a larger number of satisfied customers than any other firm in the Kingdom.

Make your shopping easier and save your time by buying all your **GROCERIES** and **PROVISIONS** at

LIPTON'S

The largest Tea Distributors, Manufacturers and Retailers of Food Products in the World.

Head Office: CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1.
Branches and Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

LIPTON LTD.



Wife of the new Under-Secretary for Air Ministry, Mrs. J. H. Seely.



Mrs. Harvey du Cros drives her own car for the Green Cross Ambulance Society.

SPEEDING UP.

The "Father" and the Speaker—More American Plays for London.

THERE HAS BEEN a marked acceleration of pace in demobilisation. And I now hear that other schemes are being put into force. The Council of Four links up the Ministry of Labour with the demobilisation authorities, and Sir Robert Horne is pushing ahead with a scheme for the future welfare of discharged men, both disabled and fit.

Liberal Leader.

Mr. Lloyd George is now expected back before Parliament meets. Liberal Coalition M.P.s are to dine together on the day Parliament opens, I believe. The Prime Minister will be their chief guest, and they are expected to then elect him as their leader.

With His Chief.

I hear that Mr. Bonar Law will take with him his able principal private secretary, Mr. Davidson, when he leaves the Treasury. The rest of the secretariat will be at the disposal of the new Chancellor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The Next Budget.

There are many City rumours as to the nature of the next Budget, but I find no foundation in fact for any of them. It will be entirely a Chamberlain Budget, for Mr. Bonar Law, knowing that he was soon leaving the Treasury, left the whole task to his successor.

A Revival.

One of the aforesaid rumours credits Mr. Chamberlain with an intention to experiment with a new kind of luxury tax. This is an awkward thing to tackle, as has been abundantly proved in the past, and I rather doubt the rumour.

Her Points.

Major Astor is quite expected to continue as Food Control Under-Secretary. And there are those who think that Mr. Stephen Board will be offered to a member of the National Democratic Labour Party. Probably it will be Mr. Seddon.

Father of the House.

As the new "Father of the House," Mr. T. P. O'Connor would, in the ordinary course of events, move the reappointment of the Speaker when the Commons meet again. This,



Lady Moga Campbell, a war widow, daughter of Lord Sligo.



Lady Macdonagh, wife of the Adjutant-General to Forces.

however, may not be the case, as the Nationalist tradition forbids such trucking to the British House.

A Glibbert Situation.

Who would take the task upon himself is as yet undecided. But the situation is a pleasant one, and is causing quiet amusement among legislators with a sense of humour.

Welsh Peers.

Some people think there will be three new peers from Wales, or connected with it, in the next honours' list. I fix the number at one, though possibly there may be two.

THE DEPUTY GIRL

By JUNE BOLAND

A MINOR TRAGEDY.

By "ESTELLE."

PEOPLE IN THE STORY.

EVE MERRIAM, secretly married to **MAURICE HALSEY**, whom she regards as her errand husband.
PETER LISLE, in love with Eve, and **RACHEL VANE**, a one-time enemy of Eve.

A DAY OF SUNSHINE.

EVE had been at Morton Garden precisely three weeks when she woke one morning to a strange lightness of heart. She opened her eyes to find her room flooded with brilliant sunlight.

"How strange," she thought. "I haven't felt like this for years and years."
She rose and looked out of her open window. The beauty of the scene before her stirred her; she was always easily moved by anything beautiful. The sloping lawns were of a resplendent emerald green—down below the lake glistened in the glorious sunshine, and, stately as ever, the two white swans made a majestic progress across its surface.

To the left, and glistening in the morning sun, lay the little spinney that Eve loved. It was to her like some sacred shrine—it was there that she had bid Peter good-bye, silently and unknown to him she had stretched out her arms and whispered his name.

Eve's eyes fell on it now, and then she gazed beyond to the distant blue of the low-lying hills. No breeze stirred—it was one of those perfect days of early summer, when the nature is at its best, flowers, trees, fields lay, as it were, basking in God's sun.

In Eve's breast a desire grew to be out in the sunshine, a desire which was not to be denied. It was still early, the household was not yet astir, save for the song of birds no sound fell on her ears. She dressed herself quickly; then, taking a hat, she slipped from her room and down the stairs.

For a moment she stood on the terrace, drawing in great draughts of fresh, sweet air; then she made her way down to the lake, and, standing at its edge, she waited until the two birds came sailing towards her, then held out some bread for them.

She turned then and looked back at the house. Every window was glistening in the morning

"THE LOVE TRAIL" is the title of a fascinating new story by Iola Gilfillan. It starts to-morrow. Be sure and order your copy of THE DAILY MIRROR to-day.

sun, and again that lightness of heart came upon Eve. She wondered a little at it. Why should she be moved suddenly to a feeling of gladness, of joy? Was it reaction? Had she grieved so much that she could grieve no more?

"You're very early, ma'am! Good morning!" The voice of the head gardener—a privileged person who had been at Morton before William Halsey bought the property, startled Eve from her reverie.

"Good morning!" she said, with the smile that won all men to her. "What a glorious day!"

"Aye—it is that, ma'am; but we're wanting rain badly."

"Rain?" The suggestion seemed to Eve almost like sacrilege. Who but a gardener could think of rain on a day of blue skies and golden sunlight? Eve gave a little laugh.

"I can't believe it," she said. "I really can't believe that you can really wish for rain."

The old man looked at her with a faintly patronising air. He shook his head.

"Rain's wanted," he said.

"But think how it spoils the roses," protested Eve.

"Aye—it does spoil them at times," the gardener reflected. "If there's too much of it."

"There generally is too much for me," Eve laughed again. She was surprised at herself; then, turning, she sped up towards the hill.

The old man stood looking after her.

"The likes of her," he reflected slowly, "ought to have plenty of sunshine—she wants it, poor young thing." He shook his head again.

"It's not right," he said, "not right, a young thing like that to be leading such a lonesome life."

Eve meanwhile had gained the spinney. She walked quickly until she had reached the very spot where she had stood while she watched Peter disappearing amongst the grey-stemmed beech trees.

"I stood just here," she whispered to herself, and again, for the hundredth time, she pictured the scene; then, seating herself on the tree trunk, she rested her head in her hands. The minutes passed, and the figure on the tree stood so still that a bright-eyed squirrel ventured forth, darting in and out amongst the branches close to Eve. A long-drawn sigh startled the small brown wood-dweller, and as Eve rose she caught a flash of bright eyes; then it was lost amongst the topmost branches.

Eve murmured a little song to herself as she made her way back to breakfast, and again she felt surprised at her own lightness of heart.

"Eve," observed Mrs. Halsey when Eve came to bid her good morning, "Eve, I declare you look a different creature from the pale thing that came from London a few weeks ago. My dear, there are roses in your cheeks."

Eve laughed.

"I feel a different creature," she declared.

"I was thinking," went on Mrs. Halsey, observing her, "I was thinking about those invitations."

(Translation, dramatic and all other rights secured.)

She looked at Eve inquiringly, and Eve drew near and took the old lady's hand.

"Don't send them," she begged. "You and I are quite happy together."

"Just one or two," began Mrs. Halsey.

"Not even one or two," Eve continued. "I love being here alone with you."

Later in the morning Eve once more wandered out into the sunshine. Somehow she could not stay indoors. Every moment of the day ought surely to be spent outside the house.

This time she wandered down to the flower garden, taking with her a basket and some scissors.

As she went from one plant to another selecting and discarding blooms she found herself again humming a little tune. Presently she gave a little exclamation of pleasure. She was

Our New Serial, "THE LOVE TRAIL," is a story of a strong human interest. Told in the author's best style, it involves a baffling problem of tangled motives, and the plot is developed with an extraordinary skill.

standing before a rose tree literally covered with blossoms, blooms of a rich deep pink—the scent of the flowers hung in the air.

"I must have some of those," Eve thought and began busily to pick.

THE MEETING.

THE sound of a footstep caused her to raise her head and turn. Down the pathway, coming steadily towards her, was the tall figure of a man—a man in a tweed suit and a grey flannel shirt. He came steadily towards her, his eyes fixed on her face.

Eve felt the colour leaving her cheeks. She held a rose she had just plucked crushed to her breast. Her eyes were fixed on that swiftly-oncoming figure.

Peter.

The name came from her lips in so low a tone that it mingled with the humming of the bees and never reached Peter's ears.

Eve waited then until he was close to her. Did he know she was there?

Had they sent him into the garden to find her? A thousand questions surged through her mind.

The next moment she felt herself lifted off her feet—Peter had swept her into his arms. He held her so close, so close... the rose fell to the ground.

"Peter," Eve's voice broke.

He let her go suddenly, and, resting his two hands on her shoulders, held her from him and looked close—close into her eyes.

Her gaze met his. Her heart leapt. Could it be? Dared she ask him.

Silently they gazed into each other's eyes.

"There is something about you," Eve began tremulously, "something about you that is different." She expressed no surprise at his presence.

She had known from the moment she awoke on that sunlit morning that she would see Peter... understood it now, that lightness of heart...

...she had known, subconsciously she had known.

Peter smiled.

"Something about me, is there?" he asked.

his voice, too, was a little husky; "there is this about me—I can see your dear eyes—your dear face, your beautiful golden hair, lit by God's own sun." He paused a moment; "And you are more beautiful, sweeter, more beautiful than I had dreamed."

A faint blush mounted to Eve's cheeks, then again she drew pale.

"Peter—Peter," she said, and she caught his hands in hers. "Peter, can you see?"

Her voice was awe-stricken—she gazed into his dear, grey eyes.

"I can see nothing but you," Peter answered tenderly.

Tears gathered suddenly in Eve's eyes. Peter caught her to him and kissed her eyes before the tears fell.

"I don't understand—"

Eve spoke wonderingly. Had some miracle been performed or had Peter never been blind?

Peter threw back his head and laughed, then he took her in his arms in his old masterful way.

"Listen," he said. "In France there is a little devil of a fellow with a black beard and coal-black eyes. He scarcely reaches to my shoulder. He's a fire-eater and a tyrant and God knows what, all in one, but it's owing to him that I can see God's heaven, once more—God's heaven and you, sweetheart!"

In a few quick sentences, while they paced arm in arm up and down the flower-bordered path, Peter gave Eve an account of the treatment he had gone through in Dr. Poiré's hands; how the little French doctor had performed a wonderful operation; and then how he, Peter, had waited in a darkened room for weeks and weeks; how the doctor had fumed and screamed—and yet been extraordinarily gentle and understanding.

"But I only realised that later," Peter explained. "I was quite afraid of the little beggar at first—I sometimes thought he'd scream himself hoarse."

"It seems too wonderful to be true, Peter," Eve faltered. Tears were falling from her eyes of happiness and contentment.

Peter bent tenderly towards her.

"Eve," he said, "it seems moons and moons since we had met."

Eve smiled up at him through her tears.

"I thought you had forgotten me," she whispered.

"Forgotten you?" Peter exclaimed, and the warm colour flooded Eve's cheeks at the tone.

"When the sun forgets to shine, sweetheart, when the sun forgets to shine, then I'll forget you. I didn't dare to come near you until old

Tell your friends about the new serial by Iola Gilfillan, which commences in THE DAILY MIRROR to-morrow. They will like it. So will you.

Poiré pronounced me cured, and he was mighty slow about it, I can tell you."

"He must be wonderfully clever," Eve said.

"He's a genius," Peter said with enthusiasm, "and when we are married, dear one, I shall take you over to see him, and you can thank him personally, if you like. As for me, I'd do anything in the world that little Frenchman asked me."

Don't forget our new serial starts to-morrow. Tell your friends about it.



GERMAN WAR MATERIAL SURRENDERED.—German guns and aeroplane wings being unloaded on the quay at Richborough, Kent, a great port made during war time.

"Don't desert me, Clara," I begged, as my friend rose to go; "that odious Mrs. — is coming, and I don't feel equal to tackling her alone."

"Sorry," she replied, "but I've got a committee meeting. Just tell me that recipe of yours for a shampoo once again—saxal, saxal, what's the name of the soap?"

"Stallax," I replied. "It's best to rub a little olive oil into your scalp before washing your hair. You needn't rinse it afterwards, isn't that a joy? It's just the thing to keep that hair look of yours the same colour, and to make it look 'like a poet's dream.'"

"That settles it; if you get romantic, I won't stop a minute. By-bye, Mabel, thanks awfully. With that she left."

I was not pleased to hear Mrs. — ushered in. I am not fond of Mrs. —, who has "risen in life, and proclaims it by an atrociously patronising manner. Moreover, it always distresses me (I am not a nice person) to see a person with a coarse, wrinkled skin and neglected, faded hair, wearing ultra-fashionable clothes."

"Ha-wo do you do? Dreadful weather! we are having, are we not?" she drawled out as I poured out tea. "I don't like you to keep so wool-looking? Of course, you're nothing to do."

I am just recovering from a breakdown caused by two years in an aeroplane factory. I felt my temper rising, and a conversation dragged out then I bethought me of my knitting. I went upstairs to fetch it, and was some time in finding it.

When I returned to the drawing room I heard a strange sound, like sobbing, and to my utter amazement I found Mrs. — in tears. It was so unexpected, so utterly unlike, that I could only stammer out:—

"Don't—oh, please don't! Isn't there anything I can do—what is the matter?"

She calmed down soon, and blurted out in a manner which was quite unlike her former patronising ways:—

"I can't help it. I must tell someone—it's just this. When I married John I was a good-looking girl, though you wouldn't think it now, but we've been through some hard times together, and my looks went years ago."

Just as kind and understanding as money he gives me all the pretty things I used to have after when I was young. But I look a little ugly, old fool in them—I won't go to a beauty doctor now, I giggled over. I can't tell John he wouldn't understand."

I soothed her and I said:—

"Dear Mrs. —, you mustn't worry, you really mustn't; if you'll let me be helpfully rude and interfering, I think I can tell you a few ordinary home recipes which will make all the difference to your looks. You've obviously been pretty, but you've lost the freshness and smoothness of your skin and the thickness and brightness of your hair, and nothing will do you more good than self would be very plain. You suffer from enlarged pores, too, which cause blackheads."

You went to an American beauty specialist who would probably have "skinned" a painful process which would remove the top layer of skin, and leave the new, clear complexion underneath exposed. The principle of "skinning" is sound, but there are three objections—the pain and the fact that the treatment necessitates one laying up for several weeks. The only safe way to adopt this principle without its unpleasantness is to obtain some mercerised wax from the chemist's and smear it lightly over the face and neck, washing it off in the morning with warm water. The curious property of this wax is that it absorbs the soiled particles of the outer skin painlessly and invisibly, leaving the new skin underneath free to breathe. It can be used so often as required, and the cost is trivial. Blackheads are always disgusting; so, having removed the ones you have, you must prevent others from forming. Blackheads are caused by enlarged pores, and generally form round the mouth and nose, where the pores are always more open. Enlarged pores also cause undue "shininess," excessive oily secretion, and they make the skin look coarse. For this purpose styrene is recommended. Dissolve a tablet in water; it will make a lovely effervescent lotion, which will loosen any existing blackheads and prevent others from forming by gently closing the enlarged pores. Of course it also makes a wonderful improvement in the texture of your skin."

"Now you need a lotion to protect your complexion and to give it a lovely finish." It is absolutely expensive, the cheaper kind contains many harmful things. If you obtain some clemantine and mix it with water and apply a little with the finger tips, your skin will look the delicious "peach-like" look for hours."

You feel tempted to rouge, my advice is—Don't! Powdered collodium looks absolutely natural, and doesn't hurt your skin a bit."

"Do I know anything to bring back the colour to your hair? Let me see—I think the best thing would be to get 3oz. of bay rum and mix it with 2oz. of tannin. Apply it with a toothbrush. It's a marvellous tonic, and your hair will gradually regain its natural besides growing thicker and stronger. You'll always shampoo with stallax."

Mrs. — listened with almost painful interest, and at last she said:—

"I'll try every one of your notions, Mrs. Summers, and I can't thank you enough. If I ever look a quarter as pretty as you, I'll think myself lucky."

"I always use my own recipes," I laughed. "Then I appreciate it all the more! I don't know another woman who wouldn't have guarded those secrets with her life."

"Oh, one shouldn't hoard good things," I said, as she left in a rainbow of smiles; unpatriotic, you know."

PARKER BELMONT'S CLYNOL BERRING FOR OBESITY.—(Adv't.)

OH, MY BACK!

master dealers, always reasonable; buyers from the trade also.—Goldman's Uniformaries, Devonport.

"DAILY MIRROR" BEAUTY PRIZE COMPETITORS: THERE ARE NOW 28,000 OF THEM.



Employed as shorthand-typist in contract department at the Admiralty for some time.



They have both done a great deal of useful work as mechanics in a war munition factory.



Has done good work at the Handley-Page aircraft factory, Cricklewood, London.



Engaged as time and wages clerk at Staines projectile factory since July, 1915.



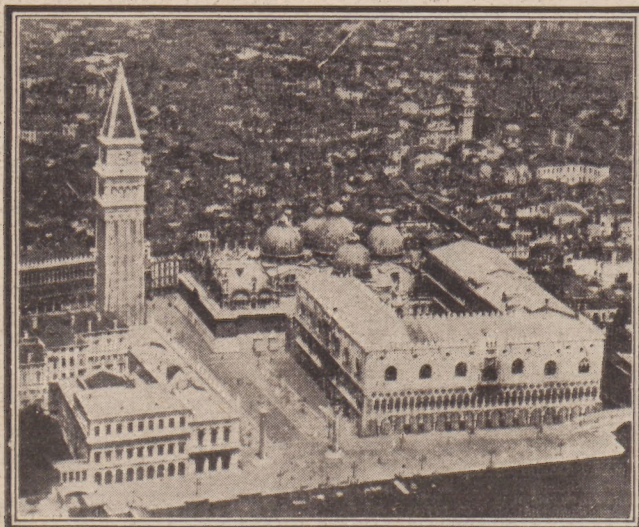
Working as a clerk in a Government office.



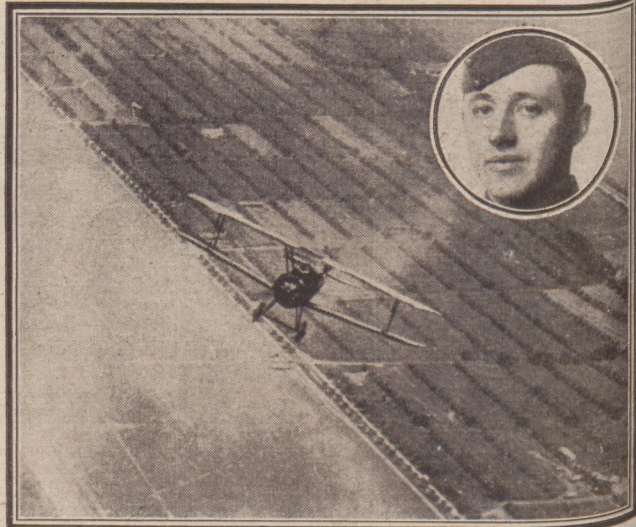
For two years clerk at the Ministry of Munitions.



Served for three years on canteens and with Women's Reserve Ambulance (Green Cross).



VENICE FROM THE AIR.—An airman's-eye view of the square of St. Mark at Venice, showing the Campanile, the cathedral and the palace of the Doges.



CRACK AIRMAN AND HIS MACHINE.—Major W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.O., R.A.F., and the machine with which he destroyed thirty-six enemy aeroplanes.

EXCITING FINISHES AT GATWICK RACES.

Sir Percy Catches Abakur in Last Stride of Tinsley 'Chase.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GATWICK, Wednesday.

The weather conditions were against a big crowd at Gatwick to-day, but there was a good attendance and some fairly bright sport was witnessed. Naturally after the recent weather the course rode very heavy.

A splendid finish resulted in the Tinsley 'Chase. Mr. Tomlinson's candidate, McMerry fell three miles from home, and left Abakur with the lead. Sir Percy came on very strongly after the final stride, and catching Abakur in the last few strides, won by a head.

There was a good field for the Four-Year-Old Hurdle, but neither of the top-weights were of the number. Ram-o'-Shanter, formerly known as Cimbray, which ran well behind Llanus Lucra at Manchester, was all the rage, and after a 5 to 2 the field had been momentarily shouted, "There was the best ever," although there was money for Starr, Diaz and others. The favourite always held a good place and won easily by six lengths from Starr, who died away on the last.

Neilson Bernstein nor Vermouth was pulled for the Regatta 'Chase. There was a rare sight here as backers fell over themselves to lay 5 to 1 on Sensitive Symonds ran well for three miles, but was dead beat just before the last when Straight On ran like a bad horse in the hardest of the field.

Why executives will place the principal race last on the programme is hard to understand. The Regatta 'Chase, over three miles, wound up proceedings to-day, but although some possible Grand National candidates were engaged many of the horses in the event in order to catch the early special train to town.

Curry-Eggsom stable, which had lost heavily over the year, secured compensation by supplying the first and second in Sergeant Murphy and in Spauld.

My selections for to-morrow are appended—

12.15—JOMIAN. 2.15—LOCH ALLEN.
1.45—HARVEY CRAG. 2.45—CORDON.
1.30—ABOY. 3.15—SANSO.
1.25—ST. ELOI.

DOUBLE EVENT FOR TO-DAY.
LOOMIAN and 'ST. ELOI. BOUVERIE.

GATWICK PROGRAMME.

12.15—COURTLAND & HCAP CHASE, 85 sovs; 2m.
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BANTAM CHAMPIONS.

Prospects of a Great Match Between Lynch and Noble.

The news that Private Joe Lynch, who claims the bantam-weight championship of the United States, is to meet Tommy Noble, the British holder of the title, at the Ring on February 3 is good.

To my mind Lynch was one of the best boxers in the American party which competed at the Albert Hall, and although beaten by Jimmy Wilde, he put up a rare battle, and it must be remembered that Wilde met him before the Terror injured his right hand.

No question of world's championship for the weight will be involved, for they have agreed to meet at St. Albans, which is 11lb. above the bantam-weight limit. And I believe Pete Hurran is also a claimant for the American title.

At the Albert Hall I was particularly struck with the style of Lynch, who is an upstanding, straight-hitting boxer, quick, clean and almost English—real English, I mean—in his methods, and not one of the swinging, open-gloved sloggers one has seen call boxers so often nowadays, and particularly some of the American school.

Tommy Noble is a clever boxer, good alike in defence and attack. He is not a Digger Stanley, Pedlar Palmer, or a Charles Ledoux. But he has some of the qualities of all of them. He is a game, sturdy boxer, who has graduated in the hardest of schools, from six rounds' bouts upwards, and has fought on every possible occasion when a match has come his way.

Of all the matches definitely arranged recently this promises best, and there should be a big crowd to see it.

ALL BLACKS WIN.

Grove Park R.A.S.C. Beat R.A.F. Reading, After a Fine Match.

The famous Divisional Rugby team of the New Zealanders made its first appearance in England at Richmond yesterday, and, naturally, overpowered the Public School boys, who were beaten by 25 points to 0. The R.A.S.C. were immensely superior in weight and strength, the "All Blacks" scored four tries, the first being kicked in a goal on each occasion, but with the wind in their favour the boys did exceedingly well on crossing over, and only two more were required against them. The R.A.S.C. scored three tries and Ford, Vardley and Gilchrist the others.

The match was only looked upon as a preliminary for the "victims' needs" game against the N.Z. side which is touring the country, and in training at Hornchurch. Several to purpose admirably and, in addition, provided high-class football.

KEEN GAME AT GROVE PARK.

A capital contested game was seen yesterday at Grove Park, where the R.A.S.C. beat the R.A.F. from Reading by 25 to 0. The R.A.S.C. were immensely superior in weight and strength, the "All Blacks" scored four tries, the first being kicked in a goal on each occasion, but with the wind in their favour the boys did exceedingly well on crossing over, and only two more were required against them. The R.A.S.C. scored three tries and Ford, Vardley and Gilchrist the others.

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URGENT

To (Bank)

or Messrs. (Stockbroker)

I hereby request you to apply for £..... ten year

5 per cent. National War Bonds

Strike out one of these (and to charge my account according to the which sum I enclose cheque)

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

THE whole nation is buying War Bonds this week. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the money is pouring in. Millions are being added to the huge total already secured.

Already every financial record in the world's history has been left far behind. Even the gigantic sum of nearly fourteen hundred millions which the people of the United States subscribed to their Fourth Liberty Loan has now been passed, and before the issue of War Bonds is finally withdrawn on Saturday, the British total may yet reach the stupendous figure of

£1,600,000,000

Have you put your capital into War Bonds? Do not lose your last chance of securing all the combined advantages of the world's finest, safest and most patriotic investment. Seize the opportunity while you can.

Take pen and ink and scissors. Fill in the Application Form above—cut it out—and see that it goes to your Banker or Stockbroker by to-night's post without fail.

To-day, to-morrow and Saturday are the LAST THREE DAYS

Your money is safe when you buy War Bonds. They are British Government Securities. You will get 2½ per cent interest on every £100 you invest. 5½ per cent on every £25 you invest. You can sell your Bonds at any time if you need money. But if you keep them until the date when they are due to be repaid, your country will return the whole of the money lent with a premium added.



Daily Mirror

Thursday, January 16, 1919.

NOTABLE IN THE NEWS.

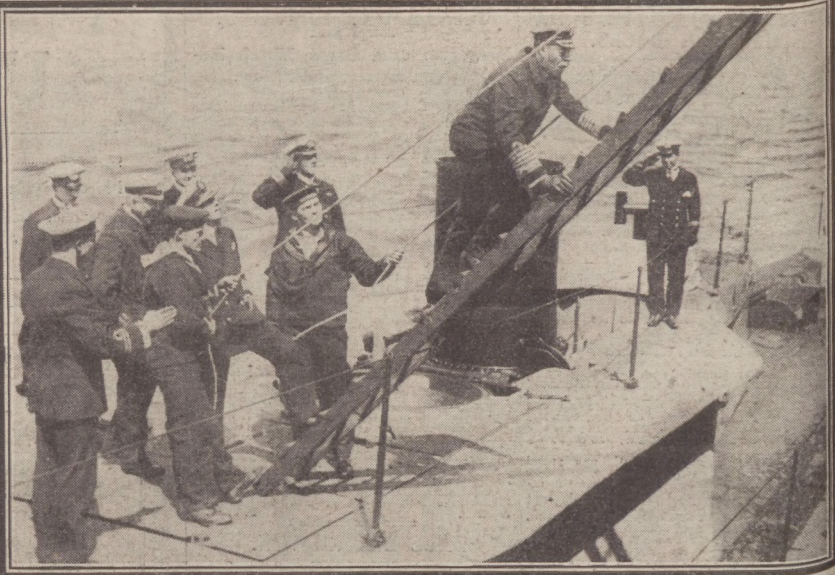


Major von Boerfeldt, a Spartan leader. He is a friend of Prince Liegnowsky and helped to publish the disclosures.



Captain R. Glegg, of Southport, awarded the O.B.E. He has been in Naval Transport service since beginning of the war.

THE KING VISITS ONE OF THE MYSTERY SUBMARINES.



His Majesty leaving after making a thorough inspection of the craft. These vessels far outclass anything built by the Boche in size, speed and power and use steam as their propelling power on the surface.



FOR WAR MUSEUM.—Sniper's camouflage suit and a "tree" of sheet iron, used as an observation post, among the war trophies collected for the National War Museum.



THE CARLETON CASE.—The inquest on the late actress (seen above) will be resumed at Westminster to-day.



PORTUGAL'S NEW PRESIDENT?—Admiral Antunes, who is said to be one of the candidates for the Portuguese Presidency in succession to Major Sidonio Pais.



V.C.'S D.S.O.—Lieut.-Col. George R. Peckes, V.C., M.C., who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He has been seven times wounded.



A BUSY WORKER.—A charming new portrait of Miss Robin Brooke, daughter of Sir George Brooke.



FOOD MINISTRY.—Major Waldorf Astor, who, it is understood, has been requested by Premier to continue with Food Ministry.



SOLDIERS' WIVES FOR CANADA.—Mrs. Burrington Ham (seated), giving advice to soldiers' wives who want to go to Canada at Canadian Soldiers' Dependents' Headquarters in Trafalgar-square, London. Hundreds apply daily.



LITTLE WAR HEROINE.—Miss Aline Rabaud, the little "fairy godmother" of Allied war prisoners at Ghent. She conveyed food and "smokes" to them.

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